The Busy Bee Prints All the News.
And it sets the pace for all competitors.
This is the reason the Bee is so popular among all classes of people.
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The Bee.

More Buffalo Banks In a Shaky Condition.
A financial sensation in Buffalo.
Loan associations under suspicion.
They were anticipating profits 12 years in advance.
Read the Bee if you want the news.
Ten cents a week.

VOL XVII. NO. 111. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY AUGUST 27, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Toledo, O., Aug. 27., 1892.

The area of high pressure extends from Iowa to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and dominates the weather over that section of the country. The storm which was central off New York yesterday has moved southward and is now off the North Carolina coast, causing high winds along the Atlantic as far south as Florida.

The storm central over Manitoba has moved south to Wyoming and Dakota and is increasing in energy. It will probably move eastward and will reach the lake region by Sunday night.

Rains have fallen from Cleveland to the Atlantic coast and from South Carolina to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In all other sections the weather has been generally fair.

The temperature has risen over South Dakota and remained nearly stationary in all other states.

Forecast for Toledo and vicinity—On Saturday, fair, stationary temperature. On Saturday, showers, slight change in temperature.

E. A. HANNER, Observer.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Crooked banks.
The czar's double.
Markets of the World.
Sporting news of interest.
Mysterious wrecking device.
News from neighboring towns.
Rescuing the entombed miners.
Prof. Foster's weather indications.
Gen. Stevenson's opening address.
Harrison calling his office-holders home.
Battle test of the pneumatic gun carriage.

CAMPAIGN DRUMS

Big Variety! Big Stock! Low Prices! at

Ignaz Fischer's Music House,

229 SUMMIT STREET.

RARE BARGAINS

—OFFERED IN—

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Furnishings!

—AT—

DRAPER & NUGENT'S

AT THIS SEASON,

Notwithstanding the great reduction in prices we will accept payment in easy installments as usual.

DRAPER & NUGENT

POLITICAL CANDIDATES

Make all sorts of promises, many of which they cannot fill. In appealing for the support of the public, we make no claims we cannot substantiate and no promises we cannot fill. Every word will bear the searchlight. Convince yourself by calling this week, that we are supplying the best furniture in the city at

THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.

Summit, Adams and Water Sts

JOHN F. BARBER,
DENTIST,
515 Superior Street.
Phone 804.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture at lowest prices; Wooden and Willow Ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety. Toys of every description, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes.

DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

NINETEEN ALIVE.

Such is the Report From the Wales Mine

Where One Hundred and Forty Workmen

Were Penned in By a Gas Explosion.

Rescued After An All Night Search.

Heart Breaking Scenes at the Top of the Pit When the Dead Bodies Were Brought to the Surface.

London, Aug. 27.—All through the night the explorers in the Parkerip coal mine in Aberkening labored for the rescue of the imprisoned men.

Crowds of men, women and children remained about the pit's mouth, eager and sleepless, waiting for the news of the fate of the loved ones below.

Women with babes at their breasts refused to go home when urged. The explorers were driven more than once to give up their work. They were met by suffocating gas which made it nearly impossible to breathe, and some of them narrowly escaped asphyxiation.

Still the thought of the anxious ones above, and of them who might be living below, stimulated their energies and prevented their courage from sinking.

Stupendnous falls in the mine increased the difficulty of the work and retarded progress. As the night wore on and daylight began to dawn without anything from below to encourage hope many of the watchers went away. It was noticed, however, that not one of the wives and mothers sought rest.

They watched on and on beyond the dawn, and at length, about 10 o'clock in the morning, their patience was rewarded by a joyous shout from below.

Nineteen miners had been found alive and were brought to the surface. The men were in a weak and exhausted condition but conscious.

The scene that ensued was most pathetic.

Joyous cries mingled with tears as women and children, fathers, sons and brothers recognized the members of their families. Friends of those who had been saved fell on their knees and offered up prayers of thanks, while others prayed, between hope and fear, that their dear ones, too, might be saved. There was an evident revival of courage after this episode.

Then, soon after, came sadder scenes, and about a dozen bodies were brought to the surface. These were the remains of men who had evidently not been killed by the gas explosion. It was evident that after the explosion they had made a rush for the shaft and had been overtaken and suffocated by the deadly gases. The work is still in progress.

WIRE TAPPERS.

Covington, Ky., Aug. 27.—Supt. Johnson of the Covington Western Union office unearthed an attempt this afternoon to tap the Latonia wires. A complete outfit of telegraph instruments, new, valued at $300, were found concealed behind a lumber pile along the L. & N. railroad two miles back of the Latonia race course. A horse and buggy which had been rented of a Cincinnati livery firm was also found. The tappers had decamped. There is a clew as to their identity, however, and officers are in pursuit.

"It makes me tired! People ask me—is marriage a failure? Of course 'taint; s'pose I don't know my biz—what am I here for?" If the women only keep healthy they keep in good spirits and cupid is in demand. Let every enfeebled woman know this—there's a remedy that'll cure her, the proof's positive. It does what is promised.

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build up enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.

We are Constantly Receiving New Goods

in Sterling Silver, Lamps, Cut Glass, Etc.

Suitable for Wedding and other presents. We would be pleased to show them to you. You will not be urged to buy. Goods all marked in plain figures, and the prices are as low as good goods can be sold.

J. J. FREEMAN,

The White Front Jeweler.

A BIG CUT.

Tennis Racquets and Tennis Shoes Hal Off Former Prices.

BROWN, EAGER & HULL.

One in a hundred are not aware that Nancy Hanks was the name of Abe Lincoln's mother.

Are you posted on our business of Fresco and House painting, also Wall Paper?

ALLEN & PARKHURST.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Forty Miles an Hour Into a Load of People.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Two men in a spring wagon were crossing the track at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the turnpike at Hyattsville (a suburb of Washington), about 10:45 last night when a local train came along.

The engineer claims that he sounded his whistle for the crossing, but several parties who were near say they failed to hear it. The gateman had just left, and there was no light at the crossing.

The train struck the wagon; one of the men, identified as Mr. Waite Brown, of Bettsville, was dragged some distance and frightfully mangled. He was brought to this city by the St. Louis express, but died at the station before he could be removed to the hospital.

His companion, not yet identified, was instantly killed.

Both horses were killed. The wagon was smashed to atoms.

The train was running about forty miles an hour when it struck the vehicle.

MARX NOT IN IT.

The Prize Fight at Columbus—Lavack Challenges the Winner.

Columbus, Aug. 27.—The much advertised glove contest between J. O'Connell of Cincinnati and Marx the Cowboy of New York, came off at the rooms of the Columbus Athletic club last night. It was a good fight and the crowd was satisfied, notwithstanding the disappointment of the previous night. Marx proved to be very game, but he was no match for O'Connell, who is a great body fighter, and went to the floor in the eighth round under the terrible slugging of the Cincinnati lad.

After the fight Johnny Lavack stepped into the ring and challenged O'Connell to a fight for $200 a side. Lavack has deposited a forfeit of $50. Lavack was bested by O'Connell in 44 rounds, but Lavack was just up from a sick bed and thinks that he can whip O'Connell in condition.

DOWN ON THE FARM.

German Day Among the Fine Stock.

George H. Ketcham Entertains a Number of His Friends in Royal Style.

George H. Ketcham never does anything by halves, and when he invites guests to his stock farm it is a foregone conclusion that they will have an enjoyable time.

Yesterday was no exception to the rule and "German Day" will long be remembered.

Among the guests who accepted the invitation were the following:

Chief of Police Raitz, Benjamin Raitz, F. C. Smith, C. C. Hirssig, Mayor Emmick, Edward Unbehaun, Dr. Fisher, Health Officer Al Graham, Charles H. Durian, Police Clerk George Leibus, Judge F. M. Sala, Ernest Gertz, C. Neuendorf, Capt. T. F. Shiperd, Christian Hirssig, John Steinman, F. J. Reinhart, Joel Potter, Phil Hassenzahl, Frank C. Tanner, Henry Conrod, John Discher, Dan Miller, M. C. Fogarty and others.

The party reached the farm in double and single rigs and Mr. Ketcham, acting as guide, piloted the visitors through his stables, put his horses on exhibition, and made his guests feel perfectly at home from the start.

The feature of the day was the hoisting of a large German flag which Mr. Ketcham had prepared for the occasion.

An elegant lunch was served after which athletic sports were indulged in. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Ketcham, speeches were made by Mayor Emmick, Judge Sala, Captain Shiperd and others, and the Hirssig Gun club closed the enjoyable day by giving an exhibition of their far-famed Indian dance.

The guests came away well pleased with their entertainment and speaking nothing but words of praise for the condition of the stock on the farm. Of the one hundred boarders not a skinny animal was found. Mr. Ketcham has dispensed with his wind-mill power and drives water over the farm with steam power, and has everything in shape to please the eye of a horseman.

RACES AT BRYAN.

Great Time to be Had the Coming Week.

The New Mile Track Will be Opened With Every Indication of Success.

Bryan, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—The greatest race meeting ever held in this part of the country will open on Tuesday next and continue to Friday. It will be the opening of the new mile track and experts pronounce it one of the fastest in hte country.

Horses are entered from all over the country and the prizes hung up are large enough to insure one of the best horse events ever held in northwestern Ohio.

The events are as follows:

Tuesday, August 30—Free-for-all class, trotting, $800; 2:19 class, pacing, $600; 2:32 class, trotting, $800; 1-year old class, trot, mile dash, $200.

Wednesday, August 31—2:24 class, trotting, $800; 2:35 class, pacing, $500; 2:40 class, trotting for 3-year olds, $500.

Thursday, September 1—2:29 class, trotting, $800; 2:25 class, pacing, $500; 2:50 class, trot for 2-year olds, two in three, $300.

Friday September 2—2:22 class, trotting, $800; free-for-all, pacing, $800; 2:39 class, trotting, $600.

Charley Friel, of Toledo, is entered in the free-for-all pace.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The following Ohio pensions have been granted:

Original—Charles P. Helsley, John Wesley Brown, John Swan, Charles O. Palmer, Pulaski Gowdy, John Knerr, Henry W. Perry, John B. Sotherland, John H. Tepe, William Witzler, George W. Nelson, Anthony A. Simmons, Michael Shuey, John Tilton, John H. Yakey, James M. Knoop, William P. Myers, Henry Smith, Michael Goothier, Ambrose Price, David King, Christopher Persin, John Hill, Horace A. Perdew, Conrad Shefbuch, Reazin Merryman, Matthias Kecheley, James Alexander, Sullivan McKibben, Herbert C. Mickey, Martin Muagiven, George K. Parks, Archibald Bush, Philip Zilliox, Hezekiah Eubank, William C. Lucas, Edmund P. Pearce, William Ohmann, Daniel Murphy.

Additional—Ambrose H. Alexander (deceased), Henry Lewis, Michael Drake, Joseph Mollenkopf, Jacob Janch.

Restoration—John Guenther, George Buffington (deceased).

Renewal and increase—James C. Oviatt.

Increase—Levi Wise, George Martin, Robert Z. McKenzie, Stacy Pettit.

Reissue—John M. McCloud, William Richey (deceased), John Nolan (deceased), Lewis Long (deceased).

Original widows, etc.—Maria Waugh (mother), Anna L. Chapman, Elizabeth Baynum, Lucretia L. Menter, Rebecca Long, Ellen Hamilton, Maria Holcomb (mother), Ann Duff, Hannah Wilson, Mary E. Richey, Rachel Risdon, Louise Kelsey, Caroline Ball, Margaret Glancy (mother), Pauline Joseph, minors of Jackson Pardee, Rebecca Marmon, Caroline Pierce, Elizabeth Purcell, Mary G. Rose, Margaret Nolan.

FIVE HORSES KILLED.

Delaware, O., Aug. 27.—Five horses belonging to F. J. Halliday, a farmer near Greenwood lake, were run down by a Big Four train last night and killed.

JOHN IS GETTING FOXY.

He Will Not Have His Face Taken.

Objects to Going Under the Camera.

Difficulty of the Officers of the United States Government in Collecting the Census.

New York, Aug. 27.—Efforts by the deputy collectors of internal revenue to collect information under the act of congress, passed May 5, 1892, entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States" is meeting with much resistance on the part of Chinese residents in this city, Long Island and Staten Island. A census of these Chinese is now being taken by the divisional deputy collector of internal revenue for the purpose of facilitating their registry.

The law aims at the total exclusion of Chinese laborers, who, under the old law, found their way into this country in droves by crossing the poorly guarded frontiers of Canada and Mexico.

No Chinese laborer is now entitled to remain in this country who had not obtained residence prior to the passage of the new act. Those who have obtained such residence are required to apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts before May 5, 1893, for a certificate of residence, which will serve as a passport to the holder to leave and re-enter the country at will. Applications blanks must, however, be filled out and presented to the collector before such certificate will be granted.

The age, residence, occupation, height, color of eyes, complexion, physical marks or peculiarities of identification are required; also three unmounted photographs of the face of the applicant as a further avidence of his identity. One of the photographs must be affixed to the application, one to the certificate issued by the collector and one to the duplicate, which will be forwarded to the treasury department.

The only cost to the applicant is that of the photographs, which, if not accurate likenesses of the applicant, enables the collector to reject the application.

Two credable witnesses, of good character, must make affidavit to the fact of residence and lawful status in the United States. The applicant may sign his name in Chinese characters, if unable to do so in English, and the deputy collectr, in such cases, will write the English equivalent underneath the signature or mark as the case may be.

Chinamen who are owners or part owners of bona-fide mercantile establishments or those engaged in any bona-fide profession, or the proprietors or port owners of laundries are exempt from the operations of the law. They may, however, if they wish, obtain certificates according to the forms prescribed for laborers.

Gen. Michael Kerwin, collector of the second internal revenue district in this city, sent out several deputies to interview prominent Chinese. The mission was a failur, the Chinamen professing the most surprising ignorance of everything English.

Gen. Kerwins' district includes all of Chinatown and contiguous locality up to Fourteenth street. He estimates the total Chinese population of the city 7,000.

The census in the third district, which includes all of the city north of Twenty-third street at Fourth avenue, and Fourteenth street at Third avenue, has already been completed. The collector is Ferdinand Eidman. Ernst Nathan is collector of the first district, which includes all of Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island. The Chinese population of this district is about 700.

No registry has yet been made as no residence certificates have been received by any of the collectors.

The constitutionality of the law is to be tested by a society composed of wealthy Chinese merchants of this country. The particular section of the law to which they object is section 3. It provides that after May 5, 1893, any Chinaman found without a certificate of residence in his possession may be arrested and found guilty of misdemeanor. The penalty is one year's imprisonment unless the prisoner can establish his right to residence in the United States. Chinese laborers who have no conformed to the law before May 5, 1893, and taken out a residence certificate and duly registered in the office of the internal revenue collector may be arrested and sent back to China.

Gen. Kerwin said yesterday he thought there must be some concerted action among the Chinese of this city to resist the enforcement of the law. It was hampering his department, he said, but the Chinese were only making matters worse for themselves. If they refused to answer all the questions asked and furnish the photographs they would be treated as new arrivals and returned to China without further ceremony.

The total Chinese population of the United States is 107,000, about 70,000 of which is in California.

THE TICKET COMPLETED.

Olympia, Wash., Aug. 27.—The democratic state convention to-day completed its ticket as follows: Congressman, J. A. Munday, Clarke county; lieutenant governor, H. C. Wilson, Jefferson; supreme judges, E. K. Hanna, Whitman, and W. H. Brinker, Pacific; secretary of state, John McReavy, Mason; treasurer, Harrison Clothier, Skagit; auditor, Samuel Bass, Whatcom; attorney general, R. W. Starr, Douglass; state printer, E. H. Borden, Spokane; land commissioner, A. S. Lewis, Spokane; superintendent of schools, J. W. Morgan, Kittitas.

BY LAYING ON OF HANDS.

Carlington, Aug. 27.—Services are in progress here in a large tent by strangers calling themselves the Association of Faith-cure and Holiness Band of Healers by Prayer and Laying On of Hands. The tent is nightly filled and numerous people claim to have been healed and shout their praises. No charges are made. Next Sunday is the closing day and they go from here to Akron. Rev. S. Watt, wife and daughter, Minnie, from New Richmond; Rev. J. C. Myers and wife of Cleveland; J. F. Leibert, a specimen of faith-cure from delirium tremens and tobacco habit, and "Sister" Sadie Russell are now conducting the meetings.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Metropolis, Ill., Aug. 27.—Fire last night destroyed a block of buildings in the Central portion of this place. Among the heaviest losers are: Craig & Son, hardware; Charles Bowker, store; Odd Fellows' building and residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Gebhart and Mrs. Henrietta Ward. The total loss is $30,000; insurance, $12,000.

The fire was incendiary and the guilty party is suspected to be a discharged employe of Craig & Son's.

GRESHAM WON'T TALK.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Judge Walter Q. Gresham returned to-day from his eastern trip. He declined to add anything to the statements made by him in the east denying the truth of the report that he had decided to deliver one or more addresses on behalf of the national people's party.

BRECKENRIDGE RENOMINATED.

Louisville, Aug. 27.—Hon. W. C. Breckenridge was declared the democratic nominee for congress from the Seventh district. He had no opposition.

JUDGE SHELLABARGER.

A Rumor That He Will Take Part in the Ohio Campaign.

Springfield, O., Aug. 27.—It will be good news to the republicans of Ohio to hear that Judge Shellabarger, the great Washington, D. C., lawyer, formerly of this city, will take the stump in Ohio this fall and make some speeches for the republicans. Mr. Shellabarger gives it as his opinion that the only issue of the campaign is protection as opposed to free trade.

Judge Shellabarger had a brilliant career in Ohio when he represented this district. He was considered the ablest congressman from Ohio in the national halls of congress. He has several times since his departure to Washington returned to Ohio to make political speeches and republicans here feel that his assistance will prove of great value this fall.

A CADIZ IMPROVEMENT.

Cadiz, Aug. 27.—A movement is on foot to build an electric road from Cadiz to Unionvale, to connect with the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. The distance is only three miles and will give Cadiz another good outlet.

THE STATE TOURNAMENT

Of the Lawn Tennis Players Opens Tuesday.

Some of Those Who Have Entered—The Prizes and the Championship—The Entertainment of the Visitors.

The state tennis tournament opens at the Outing club grounds Tuesday morning next. Messrs. Horace W. Suydam, George Mills, Frank Chapman, Harry H. Cushing, Fred Dodge, Henry Dodge, Dr. W. W. Coldham and Oliver Rogers have the arrangements in hand.

The list of entries will be closed on Monday, that is they may be sent on or before to-day. So far Secretary Horace Suydam has received entries from Miss Sprague of Cleveland and Miss Closterman of Cincinnati for the ladies' singles.

Mr. Emerson and Mr. Hollister of Cincinnati have entered in both singles and doubles, and the state champion in singles, Mr. Beckwith, of Cleveland, will also enter the doubles and defend the championship.

The Toledo entries will probably include the Coldham brothers, Messrs. Gosline, Dodge, Woodbury, Shaw and Misses Baker, Whitacre and Hitchcock.

A good many outside entries are expected to-day, as contestants generally wait until the last moment.

In gentlemen's singles the first prize will be a traveling clock, presented by J. J. Freeman; second prize, silver-back military brushes, donated by H. H. Cushing.

The first prize in the ladies' singles will be a pin, presented by the Boody house. Clayton Reid gives a handsome pair of silver candlesticks for the second prize, and the Libbey Glass works a cut glass vase for the consolation.

In the gentlemen's doubles, the Hotel Victory Co. gives the first prize, marine glasses; for the second prize, Eggeman & Dugud and Shepler & Wilmington give traveling bags.

The first prize in the ladies' doubles will be a pair of aluminum opera glasses, donated by the Chapman Hardware company.

Business meetings of the state association will be held Tuesday and Friday evenings. Tea will be served by the ladies every afternoon, and on Thursday evening a reception will be held. Perhaps an excursion on the City of Toledo will also be arranged for one evening.

The races, etc., have already been printed in the Bee. Wright & Ditson's balls will be used.

The $200 prize cup, now held by the Cincinnati club, will be presented to the club winning the greatest number of points. First prizes count two points; second prizes one point.

The winner of the gentlemen's single will meet Mr. Beckwith in a contest for the championship of Ohio.

DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

Fire in a New York Opera House.

The Big Metropolitan a Smoking Mass of Ruins.

New York, Aug. 27.—The theater end of the Metropolitan opera house building at Broadway and Forty-ninth street was completely gutted by a fire which started at 9:30 this morning.

The fire raged fiercely for an hour and only by the greatest efforts was prevented from entering the Broadway end of the building. The fire started on the stage at the Seventh avenue end of the building, but the origin is shrouded in mystery.

The only persons in the building at the time were the engineer, the janitor and a scenic artist named Cornelius Maus. All three were startled by the outburst of flames and rushed for their lives.

Maus was painting over the dressing room when the flames swept up the stair way. He ran to a wondow and jumped to a storm door from which place he was taken by Fireman Washburn of Patrol 3.

In less than five minutes afterward fire poured from every window on the Seventh avenue side and a moment later a pyramid of smoke, flame and cinders swept skyward through the roof. The draught on the building from all sides was terrific, giving the flames a fearful impetus.

PROSPEROUS DELAWARE.

Delaware, O., Aug. 27.—This city is just now the center of three new enterprises. The new Columbus & Sandusky Short Line hopes to have its depot erected and trains running through to this city this fall. The Delaware electric street railroad is under contract to be completed by October 1. The new University hall will be completed during the college year. A leading Harvard professor who has carefully examined University hall pronounces it "unequalled for its purpose by any building of either Harvard or Yale." The outlook for new students is very favorable.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

New York, Aug. 27.—William H. Hahn, who has charge of the speakers' bureau at republican headquarters, has completed his schedule of speakers for Maine and Vermont. Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and J. Sloat Fassett are going to Maine. Robert Kennady and General Gibson, together with General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Gere, of Iowa, will go into the Pine state, too. Mr. Tomsley, Mr. Griffiths and other speakers of national repute will divide the time between Maine and Vermont.

TUSCARAWAS TEACHERS.

New Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—The Tuscarawas County institute, which has been in session in this city for the past two weeks, adjourned last evening after one of the most successful, pleasant and profitable institutes ever held in this county. One of the pleasing features of the session was the lecture, "School Legislation," delivered by Hon. O. T. Corson, state school commissioner.

DIE DAT 73.

Tiffin, O., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—John S. Hayes died to-day, aged 73. He was undoubtedly the oldest tin and copper smith in the state, having worked at this trade for the past 62 years.

BRIDGET SULLIVAN.

She Takes the Stand in the Borden Case.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 27.—The district court room was crowded this morning when Judge Blaidsdell took his seat at 10 o'clock.

There was a delay of a few moments while District Attorney Knowlton was consulting with the attorneys for the defense regarding the length of the trial.

The examination of Bridget Sullivan was then continued. Witness said that somebody was sick at the house Tuesday night. Mrs. Borden said she and Mr. Borden were sick at night. They had been vomiting and looked sick. When Lizzie came down stairs she said she had been sick, but I did not notice that she looked unwell; got wood and coal from the cellar. There was a wood box in the kitchen. Miss Lizzie had been moving about eight or nine minutes when she went up stairs to her room. Mr. Borden used the sofa a great deal but witness never saw the girl using it. Had never seen Lizzie in the barn.

The district attorney asked the witness to tell them again about the words used by Lizzie about going out, locking the door and Mrs. Borden receiving a note. Objections were raised but were overruled. When witness came down stairs Lizzie said she told her she heard her father groaning while she was in the back yard. When she came in she said the screen door was wide open. She recognized the laugh in the upper hallway, spoken of yesterday, as that of Miss Lizzie Borden. Since the tragedies occurred she never saw Lizzie Borden crying.

POWDER IN A FIRE.

Tiffin, O., Aug. 27—(Special)—A large barn belonging to Samuel Hahl, two miles southwest of Attica, took fire on Friday from a burning hedge fence. One hundred pounds of giant powder left in the barn the night before by a railroad contractor was exploded and scattered the fire among the other farm buildings, including the residence. Loss $600.

TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Narrow Escape of a Fort Wayne Express.

Two Men, Supposed to be Guilty of the Crime are Now in Jail.

Pittsburg, Aug. 27.—A dastardly attempt was made to wreck the New York and Chicago express on the Fort Wayne road, near Enon Valley, last night, and two men are now in the Allegheny lock-up on suspicion of having been concerned in the crime.

It is said that a man named Adams had discovered the obstructions and was in the act of removing them when he was shot by the thieves who were in hiding. He was shot in the forehead but is still living.

The train had a large amount of money on board. The train left this city on time and about 11 o'clock last night, when near Enon Valley, the engineer discovered an obstruction on the track and succeeded in checking the train in time to avert a serious accident.

It was found that some ties had been placed across the track and firmly secured. A search in the vicinity was made and two suspicious looking men were found. They were bound and held until an eastbound train arrived.

They were placed on board and are now in the Allegheny lockup awaiting an investigation. The place where this attempt was made to wreck the train was an isolated one and the fiends could have pursued their work of robbery without molestation. The passengers were greatly excited and threats of lynching were made.

COLUMBUS REPUBLICANS.

Columbus, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—The republican county convention to-day put the following Foraker ticket in the field.

Treasurer—C. M. Hubbard.
Commissioner—N. N. Cleveland.
Surveyor—H. M. Gates.
Infirmary director—Charles Frank.
Coroner—E. Herbst.

The Convention refused to appoint a committee on resolutions.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York Aug. 27.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, $2,491,000; loans, decrease, $1,386,600; specie, decrease, $4,325,000; legal tender, increase, $1,300; deposits, decrease, $7,330,800; circulation, decrease, $112,400.

The banks now hold $9,887,875 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

IRON HALL INJUNCTION.

Akron, Aug. 27.—Injunction suits were brought to-day to restrain the supreme officers Order of Iron Hall from collecting $1,500 deposited in Akron banks by the two local branches of that order. A temporary restraining order was issued.

SEVERAL WERE INJURED.

Canton, Aug. 27.—A heavily-loaded car on the Canton and Massillon electric railway, jumped the track on a grade between the two cities. A man named Emerick had his arm broken and an unknown woman was badly injured, while several others were painfully bruised.

DEMOCRATIC ENTHUSIASM.

St. Cloud, Minn., Aug. 27.—The democrats will open their state campaign with an immense meeting in this city to-night. A large number of visitors have arrived during the day, and representative democrats are present from every part of the state.

The event of the evening will be an address by Hon. D. W. Lawler, democratic nominee for governor. Maj. Baldwin, of Duluth, candidate for congress, will also address the meeting.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 27.—At an early hourthis morning the Muncie nail mill main building was consumed by fire and 48 nail machines ruined. The loss will reach $100,000, about half of which is insured. The puddling department was saved. Three hundred men are out of employment.

ASSAULTED BY TRAMPS.

Lima, O., Aug. 27.—This evening Allen Jones and his employer, Mr. Cordell, accompanied by two ladies, were walking in the western part of the city. The couples became separated and Mr. Jones, accompanied by Miss Rupert, was stopped by four tramps. While two of the tramps held Jones the lady was assaulted by the others. No arrests have been made.

SERIES OF TRAGEDIES.

Somerset, Ky., Aug. 27.—A shooting affray occurred at Happy Hollow coal mines in this county yesterday afternoon in which Ben Houren was shot and killed by Sam Erp. The killing was witnessed by a man named George Postle, who shortly afterward cut his own throat, apparently without any other cause than witnessing the killing of Houren.

FALSE REPORT.

Collingwood, Ont., Aug. 27.—The report that the steam yacht Wahpiti went down in a storm in Georgian bay yesterday, and that all but two of those on board were drowned, is absolutely untrue. The yacht is now safely at anchor in this harbor.

GRAIN BURNED.

Wapakoneta, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—About 700 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of oats were totally destroyed by fire for John O'Connell, living northwest of here.

A tramp who has been making his headquarters in that neighborhood is supposed to have set fire to the same. The cereals were ready to be threshed to-day.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Warren, Aug. 27.—John Bowden, while attempting to lower a bucket into a shaft which a party of workmen are sinking on the Powers farm, near Vienna, fell to the bottom, a distance of 63 feet, and received injuries from which he died this evening.

MORE CROOKED BANKS.

A Financial Sensation in Buffalo.

Estimating Profits Twelve Years in the Future.

A Startling Statement Made by Bank Examiner Whitton After a Careful Examination.

Buffalo, Aug. 27.—A sensation, second only to that caused by the failure of the National Savings bank, was created this morning when State Bank Examiner Whitton said he had found two savings and loan associations practically insolvent and that many others are in an unsafe condition. The associations reported insolvent are the Third Ward Permanent Savings and Loan association and the Erie County Permanent Savings and Loan association.

Examiner Whitton has been giving his attention to the savings, building and loan associations since the books of the National bank were straightened out.

Up to the present time he has examined two of these societies, among them being two known as "Dime associations" where dues are paid in at the rate of 10 cents a week on each share, and which are run upon what is known as the permanent plan.

He found that these two were in very bad shape and has so reported to the banking department.

"These associations," Mr. Whitton says, "have been doing an entirely illegal business. Their system was merely making false entries on somebody's books. They have been dividing and paying money representing a premium which could only be earned, so much per anunm, during the life of a loan.

"The loan usually ran from ten to twelve years. Profits were declared the very night money was sald. They were anticipating profits by 12 years."

"These concerns should be wound up at once. There are probably eighty of these 'permanent dime' associations, and I shall not be surprised to find most of them in pretty bad shape. The larger associations are in good condition and run their business on a different plan, declaring a dividend once in six months on what has been actually earned."

Mr. Whitton is awaiting the action of the banking department in regard to these associations and is continuing his examination of other similar concerns.

Mr. Whitton says there are too many loan associations in the city—in all about 105—whereas, if there were about 15 or 20 they could afford to hire expert accountants instead of being conducted by people ignorant of bookkeeping. The Third Ward association owes its stockholders $63,000 and the Erie county $107,000.

A CONTRACTOR ASSIGNS.

Findlay, Aug. 27.—Yesterday morning I. W. Brown, a leading contractor and builder of this city, made a assignment to A. G. Fuller for the benefit of his creditors. Inability to make collections is said to be the cause of Mr. Brown's financial embarrassment. Liabilities $20,000. Assets about the same.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

The highest railway in Europe is the Brienz Mountain railway in Switzerland, connecting the village of Brienz with the summit of the Rothhorn. It is open to visitors this summer. It is run on the toothed wheel system. It starts close by the shores of Lake Brienz and winds up the mountain past Geldried, Hausstadt, and Oberst-Staffel, and the incline is one metre in four. The carriages are partly closed and partly open, and each compartment has two benches, seating four persons a side. The ascent of the Rothhorn on horseback used to take five hours. The time of the round trip by railway is three hours.

It is stated that there are more priests, monks and nuns in Jerusalem, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in the world. They belong to every nation of Europe, and many of Asia, and are of every creed form of worship and of dress. The Roman Catholic nuns attract a great deal of attention, and receive the respect of all classes by their modest deportment and the general service that they render to all; but there are also quite a number of Protestant sisters, earnest, devoted Christian women from England and Germany, engaged on every hand in doing good.

The most beautiful mother-of-pearl is obtained from the nautilus. The external mouth only of his shell is inhabited by the animal. The remainder of the shell is composed of a series of chambers, in each of which the nautilus has resided. In moving from one to the other, as it grows larger, the old chambers are walled up with the purest pearl. The vacant rooms of pearl are all connected by a pneumatic tube, which enables the creature to so control the air supply in its house as to make the domicile lighter or heavier at will, in order to ascend or descend in the water. The shell is too thin to bear grinding, and so muratic acid is used to remove the outer coat and disclose the exquisite nacre beneath.

The first ironclad battleship ever built in Turkey has just been completed at Constantinople. She has been christened the Hamidiyeh, and was launched in 1885, but she has just been completed, after twenty years of hard work. All her accessories are of Turkish origin, the guns alone being excepted. She is bark-rigged central battery ship, carrying ten 9.5 inch and two 6.5 inch guns. An older battleship, the Osmaniyeh, built at Glasgow in 1864, has been reconstructed. She is a central citadelship, with two barbettes, each mounting a 10-inch Krupp. She carries also eight 6-inch and six 4-inch guns, besides small pieces. Four new steel cruisers are now under way, and when the Sultan carries out his numerous projects he will have a respectable fleet.

The Puritan fathers were greatly addicted to smoking. Indeed, the practice became so common that even these straight-laced observers of times and seasons actually smoked in church. This custom soon caused very considerable annoyance, as the religious exercises were greatly disturbed by the clinking of flints and steels to light their pipes and by the clouds of smoke in church. Hence, in the year 1669, the colony passed this law: "It is enacted that any person or persons that shall be found smoking of tobacco on the Lord's Day, going to or coming from the meetings, within two miles of meeting house, shall pay twleve pence for every such default." Under this law several persons were actually fined, but the punishment failed to secure the carrying out of the arbitrary second portion of the enactment.

Many stories have been written about mirages and delusions, but none have been more interesting and curious than that of the Silent City mirage, which makes its appearance near the Pacific glazier in Alaska. The discovery of this wonderful mirage was made by the Indians, who would tell of the city which was built in the clouds. The mirage can be seen in the early part of July, from 5 to 6 p. m. It rises from the side of the Pacific glazier. It first appears like a heavy mist, and soon becomes clearer, and one can distinctly see the spectre city, well-defined streets and trees, tall spires, huge and odd-shaped buildings, which appear to be ancient mosques or cathedrals. It is a city which would seem to contain at least 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants. As yet no one has been able to identify it, although several have claimed to recognize the place. There is no city like it in Alaska nor in any country about it for thousands of miles. Some claim it is a city in Russia, others say it is a city in England, but none can tell what or where it is. The mirage was given the name of "Silent City," as it appears to one like a dead city; there is nothing to indicate it is inhabited.

THE BIG CHICAGO NAVY

Will Show the Boys How to Make Time.

Great Races to be Legged on the Lakes.

Horse, Base Ball and Pugilistic Mention Gathered for the Benefit of Bee Readers.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Aug. 27.—The regatta of the Chicago navy, to be held here late his afternoon, promises to be one of the most brilliant boating events of the season. Over a thousand visitors, over and above the usual summer contingent, have arrived within the past 24 hours to witness the races.

All of the Chicago boat clubs are represented in the entries, and nearly $1,000 will be awarded in prizes to the winners of the various events, of which there will be 11, including nearly every variety of rowing contest.

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Bellevue, Aug. 26.—(Special)—The last day's races were well attended and proved interesting in the extreme. Weather fair, track good. Summaries:

2:50 class, trotting, purse $250.

Xanthe	2	1	1	2	2	1
Orange Boy	5	4	4	1	1	3
Prince Eddy	4	5	5	5	5	dr
Silver Mine	1	2	2	3	3	2
Mambrino Forest	3	3	3	4	4	4
Orange	dis					
Sweetheart	dis					

Time—2:40 1-2, 2:40 1-2, 2:36, 2:36 1-2, 2:38, 2:40 1-2.

Free for all trotting, purse $400.

Nickel Plate	2	0	3
Keokee	1	1	1
Etoile	3	0	2

Time—2:34, 2:32, 2:31 1-2.

Pony race, running, 1-2 mile, purse $100.

Maggie	6	3	3
Belle	5	4	6
Nellie A.	7	2	2
Yahoo	4	6	7
Dixie P.	2	0	4
White Foot	3	5	5
McGinty	1	1	1

Time—:56, :55, :57.

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St. Marys, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—An immense crowd of people attended the Mercer county fair yesterday. The races were as follows:

2:40 pace, purse $150:

Old Maud, A. S. Burtsfield, Van Wert, O.	4	4	3
Mattie M., George Lee, Middletown, O.	6	6	6
Daisy Dean, Al Carcher, Bradford, O.	5	5	5
Billy Mack, H. M. Shepherd, Greenville, O.	3	2	4
Bill Patchen, W. G. Ruday, Millersburg, O.	2	3	2
Lizzie, Ora Mast, West Milton, O	1	1	1

Time, 2:49 1-4, 2:49 1-2, 2:49 1-4.

2:35 pace, purse $150:

Tillbury Fox, Mack Bros., Marion, Ind.	2	3	2
Jack the Ripper, Art Eaton, Greensburg, Ind.	1	1	1
Billy C., George Stevens, Arcanum, Ind.	3	2	3

Time, 2:34 1-2, 2:40, 2:37 1-4.

2:30 trot, unfinished, purse $150:

Proctor W., Jas. Headington, Portland, Ind.	2	3	3	3	3
Vaseline, W. H. Payne, Greenville, O.	dis				
D. O'Connell, A. B. Smith, Greenville, O.	9	6	7	6	dr
Lorna B., Tom Noble, Van Wert, O.	1	1	2	5	5
Hambletonian King, T. W. Lyles, Pumbling, O.	3	6	7	dr	
Mountain Lady, Billy Stevens, Huntington, Ind.	4	2	4	2	1
Jim Thomas, C. Cashman, Versailles, Ind.	8	9	9	7	6
Gifton, M. Baker, Muncie, Ind.	5	5	1	1	4
Golden Tom, A. F. Bashore, Beaver Dam, O.	8	6	6	8	2
Monk, O. H. Anthony, Muncie, Ind.	7	4	5	4	3

Time, 2:59 1-2, 2:59 1-4, 2:59 1-4, 2:59 1-4, 2:59 1-2.

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Columbus, O., Aug. 27.—The Columbus Driving Park races closed yesterday with a moderate attendance. Hal Pointer and Direct raced a dead fifth heat in finishing a race of Tuesday in 2:14 1-4. Spectators were displeased with such time by fast horses. Drivers being changed on Hal Pointer, he won the sixth heat in 2:11 3-4.

First race—2:25 trot; purse $1,200:

Ponce de Leon	1	1	1
Commodore Porter	2	2	3
Little Daisy	3	3	2
Tilford	4	4	4

Time, 2:15, 2:17 1-4, 2:17 1-4.

Second race—2:17 pace; purse $1,500:

Alvin Swift	1	4	1
Ivorine	3	1	2
Dick H.	4	2	3
Singer	2	3	4

Time, 2:22, 2:20 1-2, 2:17 1-4, 2:19.

Third race—2:32 trot; purse $1,200:

Bamboo	4	1	1
Homer	1	2	3
Tagne Oregon	6	3	2
Minnie Keene	2	4	4

Time, 2:22, 2:22 1-4, 2:22 1-4, 2:25 1-4.

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Independence, Ia., Aug. 27.—Rush Park amphitheaters were filled this afternoon with 8,000 people. Weather perfect, track fast. San Pedro sold at $25, field $15 in the 2:45 trot. He won in straight heats with nothing near him. Summary:

San Pedro	1	1	1
Prima Donna	2	2	3
Fleetwood	5	3	2
Fidol	3	4	4

Time—2:14 1-4, 2:12 1-2, 2:14 1-4.

For the second race, the 4-year-old stake, Ramona sold in the pools for $60 and Muta Wilkes $52, last night pools. Hulda won in three straight heats.

Hulda	1	1	1
Muta Wilkes	2	6	2
Canary Bird	5	2	3
George St. Clair	3	3	4

Time—2:14 3-4, 2:17 1-2, 2:15.

The free-for-all trot was the event of the day. Martha Wilkes was the conceded winner last night and was barred in the pools. Alvin then sold $50, field $24.

Martha Wilkes went in and smashed the race record in two consecutive heats. The second was trotted in 2:10. Then she was in good condition and Doble drove out the third heat in 2:09 1-2.

Martha Wilkes	1	1	1
Alvin	2	2	2
Vic H.	3	3	3

Time—2:12, 2:10, 2:09 1-2.

The half-mile pace was an innovation for trotting meetings.

Free-for-all pace, half-mile heats:

Mascotte	2	1	1
Manager	1	3	2
Roy Wilkes	4	2	3

Time—1:01, 1:00 1-4, 1:00 1-2, 1:01.

Jay-Eye-See, trotting record 2:10, went against his pacing mark of 2:08 1-4. He made a good mile without a skip or break. Time, 31 1-2, 1:03, 1:33 3-4, 2:06 1-4.

Online, b. c., by Shadeland-Onward, to beat 2:16 1-2, paced in 2:16.

Belle Acton, yearling pacer, by Shadeland-Onward, to beat 2:33 3-4, went in 2:22 1-2.

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Hartford, Conn., Aug. 27.—With a continuation of the wet weather of Thursday, Friday settled the question of Charter Oak's success or failure. What promised to be the blue ribbon meeting of the circuit is virtually ruined. The morning opened damp and gloomy, but at noon Secretary King telegraphed from the track, "If no more rain will start at once." At that hour the prospects were even worse, but it was decided to at least finish the 2:19 pace held over from Wednesday, in which the Parkville colt Thistle, had two heats and Nellie B. one. Pools sold Thistle $50, field $25. The mud was inches deep, but the seven sidewheelers ploughed through it in very fair time. Thistle broke going away, and was six lengths in the rear, but John Driscoll, true to his style, drove the black son of Sydney under the whip for the heat, finishing in second place a length behind Henry H. The little black gelding had almost nipped Thistle at the wire at 2:17 1-4. In the third heat Thistle was still at 5 to 4 over the field and getting away well he beat Nellie B. and Henry H. in a driving finish by a length in remarkable time, considering that the track was a sea of mud. The 2:23 and 2:27 trots were abandoned, the rain coming down harder than ever. The three-year old colt stake of $10,000 will be decided to-morrow if the track is in any shape at all, of which there seems little chance to-night. Should the weather improve an effort will be made to get off Friday's card to-morrow. That is the free-for-all and 2:21 class trots and the 2:16 pace. In case the footing is still bad these classes will be thrown over, and the nine youngsters in the big stake must wait for the first fine day. For this event Trevilian with his race record of 2:18 in a second heat is a favorite at 2 to 1 over the field. A delay of two or three days is all in favor of the favorite's strongest opponent, Chimes Girl, who has just had a corn removed, and needs a day or so to come round. There was also a report that Belle Flower was amiss, but she trotted a quarter in the mud this morning in 0:33 1-2, and Marvin is very sweet on her chance. Summary:

2:15 class pacing, purse $1,000:

Thistle, blk. s., by Sidney, dam Fernleaf, by Flaxtail (Driscoll)	1	2	1	2	1
Henry H., blk. g., by Revenue (Demarest)	3	7	2	1	3
Nellie B., b. m., by Notable (Barker)	5	1	7	5	2
Iderim, b. g. (Carpenter)	4	3	6	4	4

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Urbana, O., Aug. 27.—The greatest and most successful fair ever held in Champaign county closed last evening. The attendance yesterday again surpassed the expectations of the managers and was estimated at 12,000.

Free-for-all, trotting.

Billy Beverly	1	4	2	1	1
Goss	6	7	1	2	2
Billy D.	3	1	4	4	3
Belle Martin	7	3	3	3	6
Khedive	4	5	6	5	5
Bessie H.	2	6	5	6	4

Culain distanced in third heat.

Time—2:31, 2:29 1-2, 2:30 1-4, 2:31 1-2, 2:32.

In the 2:30 race there were four entries. Fred Smuggler winning in three straight heats:

Fred Smuggler	1	1	1
Nonpareil	4	2	2
Senbon W.	3	3	3

Lady Morris was distanced in the second heat.

Time—2:31 1-4, 2:31 3-4, 2:34.

In the 2:40 trot there were 12 entries and in the 2:40 pace 10 entries. Both races were continued until Saturday morning owing to darkness.

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Wellsville, O., Aug. 27.—The fall races at this place closed yesterday. The first race was the 2:29 trot, two heats of which were trotted Thursday. Summary:

2:29 class, trotting, purse $400.

Peter R.	1	6	4	1	1
Dr. McFarland	2	1	1	2	6
Harry Hylas	4	2	3	3	2
Emma Armstrong	3	4	5	5	5
Earl's Lad	5	3	6	4	4
Earl's Laddie	3	5	7	7	
Mollie T.	6	7	2	6	7
Little Mack	7	8	dis		

Time—2:30, 2:31, 2:28 1-4, 2:30 1-2, 2:28 1-2.

3:00 trot, purse $400.

Out Cross	4	1	1	1	
Anvil	1	4	4	4	
Barney Wilkes	2	2	2	2	
Jack B.	3	3	3	3	

Time—2:41 1-2, 2:38 1-2, 2:36, 2:45.

Free-for-all race, $400.

Prince Columbia	4	1	1	1	
Monroe Brister	1	2	3	4	
Raven	3	3	2	3	
Colonel Forest	2	4	4	2	

Time—2:34 1-2, 2:25 1-2, 2:26, 2:25 1-2.

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The Rivals accept the challenge of the Rovs for Sunday at 2 p. m., on our own grounds at Manhattan Junction, end of Huron street car line. A. White, manager.

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The Rivals will play the Futures Sunday morning at 9 o'clock on Glasshore grounds. Take either the Summit or Erie street car to Buckeye street. A. White manager.

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The standing of the clubs in the National league is as follows:

	W.	L.	Per ct.
Cleveland	26	10	.722
Brooklyn	20	16	.556
Philadelphia	20	16	.556
New York	18	15	.545
Boston	19	16	.543
Pittsburg	18	17	.514
Louisville	18	17	.514
Cincinnati	17	18	.486
Baltimore	16	18	.471
Chicago	16	19	.457
St. Louis	12	24	.333

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Games played in the National league resulted as follows:

Clubs.	Pitchers.	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	Cuppy	5	7	0
Brooklyn	Griffin	0	2	1
Cleveland	Young	7	8	2
Brooklyn	Sanders	4	6	2
Louisville	Stivetts	4	6	2
Boston	Stley	0	1	6
Washington	Killen	2	6	2
Chicago	Gumbert	6	11	2
St. Louis	Hawke	0	4	2
New York	Crane	3	8	6
Pittsburg		11	4	2
Philadelphia	Weyhing	3	2	5

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E. Gonia, the crack pitcher for the Sailors, has been released, and is now mascotte for the Blues.

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The Cripples have reorganized as follows: Downer, c.; Sain, p.; Bishop, 1b.; Halse, 2b.; Moore, 3b.; Youngs, ss.; Sehan, R.; Johnson, cf.; Sutten, rf.; and challenge the Stars for a game of ball September 5, for $5 a side. If accepted, answer through Monday's Bee. J. Stover, manager; E. Gonio, mascotte.

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Streator, Ill., Aug. 27.—A large delegation of Chicago sports arrived here this morning to avail themselves of the opportunity to look on Billy Myer, who will try conclusions with Jack McAuliffe in the arena of the Olympic club at New Orleans on the night of September 5, for a purse of $20,000, $10,000 of which is put up by the club and $5,000 by the backers of each of the men. Myer will figure in a public exhibition at the opera house this evening, and will box with two men, probably his brother Ed and Johnny Eckhart.

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We, the Blues, do hereby challenge any of the following clubs: Troys, Oklahomas, Superiors or the Roys, for a game of ball Sunday, August 28, on any grounds in the city, amount to be agreed upon. W. Hanlon manager, E. Gonio mascot.

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We, the Troys, accept the challenge of the East Toledo Blues for a game of ball Sunday, August 28, for $2.25 a side, on the St. Clair grounds at 2 o'clock sharp J. Reilly manager.

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New York, Aug. 27.—The bicycle tournament at the Manhattan field this afternoon will be witnessed by not less than 20,000 people, and as it is an invitation affair the elite of the city will be represented as well as the amateur sporting element. The prizes to be awarded the winners are very valuable and have been on exhibition for some time, and the riders who will compete are among the best known in the country. A large number of wheelmen who participated in the carnival at Asbury Park yesterday are entered in this afternoon's races.

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Chicago, Aug. 27.—John Howard and wife, who are walking from Seattle, Wash., to Chicago on a wager of $5,000, that they will cover the distance before September 1, were last heard from in the western part of this state, just after they had crossed the Mississippi river.

They commenced their journey on the 10th of March, one of the conditions of the wager being that they should traverse every inch of the distance on foot and make no stop at a hotel or other public house. Mr. Howard pushes a wheel barrow in which there are a change of clothing and a rubber tent. Mrs. Howard is dressed in male attire, and both of them were in excellent health and spirits when last heard from.

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We, the Futures play the Colts Sunday, afternoon and not the Browns. N. J. Saelzler, manager.

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The Auburndales accept the challenge of the Star B. B. C. Sunday afternoon on Auburndale grounds, game called at 2:30. All players of the Auburndale B. B. C. are requested to report on the grounds early.

Ernest Guiraud, the French composer, according to Aurelien Scholl, his eulogist, added several years to his life by persistently declining to open letters addressed to him.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Mrs. Mary Asten

of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from **broken varicose veins,** with intense itching and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and used Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon the ulcers began to heal, the inflammation ceased, she was completely cured, and says, "I enjoy health as I have not for many years."

"We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Asten and know the above to be true." J. S. GRIFFIS & SON, Lewisburg, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

MAUMEE.

Notes About People in an Up-River Town.

Maumee, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—Miss Annie Russell, of Waterville, spent Sunday with Miss Leona Gunn, of this city.

Mrs. W. L. Lautzenheiser and daughter, Miss Nettie, returned home Thursday from an extended visit with relatives in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Mr. Real Gunn, of Napoleon, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Gunn.

Mrs. H. D. Fallis and children, of Toledo, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lautzenheiser.

Miss Gertrude Lautzenheiser returned home Thursday from a few days' visit in Toledo.

A number of pople from this city attended the I.O. O. F. picnic at Waterville, Thursday.

The Episcopal Sunday school held a picnic at Orchard Grove Wednesday, and in spite of the rain a good time was had by all.

Mr. F. D. Craine spent Sunday in Toledo.

Dr. H. D. Kline will leave Shreveport, La., to-day, where he was summoned on account of the sickness of his brother, who died Thursday morning.

The annual convention of Lucas county teachers' institute will be held in Toledo, August 29.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walbarger, of Miami, lost their twins Saturday, agen 8 months.

Mr. H. Christol's barn on the DeShanaway farm, north of this city, was struck by lightning and was burned to the ground.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth regiment held a reunion at Presque Isle, Thursday. Several members of this city attended the reunion.

Mr. Wm. Reetenwall, of Crisman, Ind., spent Sunday with his parents, in this city.

Mr. Chas. Clarke is home from Saginaw, Mich., on a vacation. Mr. Clark is fireman on the F. & P. M. railroad.

While cleaning out his cistern Wednesday, Mr. Peter Shugar's little child fell headfirst into the cistern any escaped with but slight bruises.

ST. MARYS.

Notes of Social and General Interest to Bee Readers.

St. Marys, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—Jake Victor is recreating in Cleveland this week.

Miss Florence Lambert is visiting relatives at Mansfield.

Rev. Dilz is spending a few days at home with his father at Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Kate Richards, of Toledo, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Minnie Young.

Mrs. S. H. Allyn and daughter Edna are visiting relatives at Cleveland.

Miss Belle James, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of Miss Bessie Bullock.

William Cropper and wife, of Georgetown, O., are visiting Percy Owens and family.

John Gallagher, of Olean, N. Y., is visiting his brother on East Spring street.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. O'Brien have returned home from an extended visit with relatives in New York.

Miss Ray Bamberger left for New York Wednesday to attend school.

Mrs. S. H. Hart, of Chicago, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. R. Heap, last week.

Miss Emma Roebuck, of Van Wert, Ohio, was the guest of Misses Lou and Lillie McBroom last night.

Miss Clara Mervilius returned home Saturday from a visit at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Bamberger left Friday for a lengthy sojourn at Petoskey, Michigan.

Miss Lou Mollroom has returned from a visit to relatives at Nelsonville, Ohio.

Miss Jennie McKernon, of Reno, Nevada, is visiting at the residence of William Danaher.

A. V. Noble and daughter, Miss Lulu, have gone to Topeka, Kas., for a visit with relatives.

Geo. C. Coney is recreating at Detroit and Mackinac.

Mrs. T. Trine, of Wolssport, Pa., who has been visiting Wm. Shields and family for some time past, returned home Tuesday.

J. W. Kauffman and wife, and A. C. Koop and wife, are enjoying a trip up the lakes.

H. G. McFarin and wife, B. P. Pyle and wife and C. A. Panck and wife, have returned from their western trip.

L. D. Griffith left for San Antonio, Texas, Monday.

Robert Nelson and daughter Miss Maude, left Wednesday for Cleveland on an extended visit.

R. L. Richardson, of Bay City, Mich., was the guest of Joseph Walters the past week.

J. E. Fisher, of Columbus, and a former St. Marys boy, is sojourning among his friends here this week.

STRYKER.

Notes of Social and Personal Interest.

Stryker, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—W. I. Peppie, of Defiance, was calling on friends here Wednesday.

Mrs. H. Gump, of West Unity, visited at Mrs. Mary Stubbs' Tuesday.

C. E. Scott, attorney of Bryan, was in town Monday.

Miss Otha Smoat, who has been in Bryan for the past six weeks, has returned home.

The West Unity Epworth League gave a concert in King's opera house Friday evening.

Mrs. M. M. Cuquel is at Ft. Wayne, Ind., visiting relatives.

Mrs. C. L. Gates visited friends in Toledo Tuesday.

Fred Barber and family is visiting relatives in Detroit this week.

Chas. Vernier left for Chicago last Tuesday for a month's visit.

Mr. S. Liddle, of Williams Center, visited J. T. Heater Wednesday.

Mr. Earnest Matthey, of Toledo, and Miss Mary Dickof, of Bryan, visited with W. H. Matthey Monday.

H. F. Bruns, of the Exchange bank, is at Toledo to-day.

Mrs. J. S. Williams and Mrs. Hubble, of Bryan, are visiting W. J. Knight and other friends this week.

Miss Fannie Siller returned home last Tuesday from a four weeks' visit with relatives at Ottawa, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Haverfield visited friends at Toledo, Tuesday.

James Gamber left Wednesday for Ft. Wayne, Ind., to accept a position in the Mineral Springs at that city.

A. W. Hendricks, daughter and son, Miss Mamie and Charlie, of West Unity, called on friends Friday.

W. W. Heater, of Williams Center, visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Heater, this week.

H. W. Ellis, of Bryan, attended the Teachers' Institute here.

Quite a large number of West Unity ladies and gentlemen were in Stryker Friday evening to attend the concert given by the Epworth League.

FROM PAULDING.

Weddings Had the Call During the Week.

Paulding, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—Miss Grace Flavier returned home Tuesday from a visit of several weeks with friends at Green Springs and the lakes.

Miss Della Wilkinson, of Van Wert, is visiting Miss Mamie Hebenthal this week.

On last Thursday at 12 m., Homer G. Clover and Miss Verde Shuster, and Alfred N. Wilcox and Anna Ice were married at the Methodist church by Mr. Clover's father and the Rev. Gascoigne. Mr. Clover is an employe in M. C. Powell's clothing house, and Mr. Wilcox is a member of the firm of of De Witt, Crosby & Wilcox, attorneys. Miss Shuster is the only daughter of Attorney K. E. Shuster, of this place. All of the young people belong to the best class of Paulding society and their double wedding was the social event of the season. They were married in blue traveling dresses and left on the afternoon train for Detroit. They will spend several days in northern Michigan.

The Teachers' Institute closed last week with a reunion entertainment. An elegant program was well carried out, the features being a recitation by Miss Mamie Hebenthal and piano recital by Misses Nellie Humphreys and Ollie Geyer. All the officers elected for the ensuing year are ladies.

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Clothing, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver Plated Ware Opera Glasses, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Bibles, Albums, Portiers, Etc.

Our Cook—"Say, Peggy, did ye get onto the foine clothes the missus is wearin? She got a new outfit from top to bottom, and high swell she cuts wid 'em."

The Neighbor's Cook—"Yis, I seen 'em, and I wondered how she could get such a beautiful lay out, and her husband only the cashier in a bank, and not the President at all."

Our Cook—"Hist, darlint, an' I'll tell ye. She bought 'em all of the Hyman Co. on easy payments, an' daisy clothes they are, too, do ye moind. And so cheap in the bargain."

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

YOU DO NOT

Want to wear your last year's suit or overcoat, or see your wife wear that old cloak this winter,

DO YOU?

WHY NOT

purchase now, on easy payments, what you will need this fall?

212 Summit St. | Wholesale Side

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ON BOARD THE "VEENDAM"

Letter From a Young Toledoan Going Abroad

To Complete His Education—A Ship Board Poem.

(The young son of Mr. Jacob Mandler, who has arrived in Germany where he will remain in school for some years, wrote the following letter to his parents, which the Bee is allowed to print.)

I am almost at the end of my trip and expect to be in Boulogne to-morrow morning, and in Rotterdam to-morrow night and in Bingen Wednesday. We would have made better time but we had a head wind and several fogs. The sea was moderately rough. We made 350 miles today (the largest day's run). I have for room-mates (two instead of one) a Catholic priest and a Canadian doctor. The priest's name is Schaarg and he drinks enough whisky and smokes enough tobacco for three. We have four meals every day. I have not missed a meal, and I managed to get a seat at the captain's table. There is a party of 20 architects on board going on a bicycling tour through France.

We had a lot of fun Thursday, when we had a mock trial, in which one of the bicycle boys was accused of "breach of promise" by another fellow dressed up in ladies' clothes. The jury gave the plaintiff $10,000 damages, and the great mock trial was ended.

OUR POODLE DOG "RUBBISH."

They told me I had to write a poem on the sea or fog,
And so I thought before the night I'd try to on the dog.

Along the Veendam's slippery deck
A poodle dog was seen to glide,
There was a collar 'round his neck,
A chain was dragging by his side.
A lamb-requin of fuzzy hair
Proceeded it against the wind,
And in the dark recesses there
A little flea is tried to find.
It was a funny dog, and frail,
With singular motion fore and aft,
And every time you pulled its tail
Why everybody laughed.
And this was not without a cause,
For as it ran away.
The motion of its hind legs was
Ta rah-ra boom-de-ay.
This joke, perhaps, is rather blunt,
But here is one that's clear,
The dog a trotter was in front,
And a pacer in the rear.

Saturday we had quite a concert; the banjo and violin music being very fine. The banjo player was in Toledo with the Cornell Glee and Banjo club. I must end as I want to see the English coast. I hope you are all well and not suffering with the hot weather. Yours,

Aug. 8, 1892. CHARLEY.

WAPAKONETA.

Personal Mention of Interest to Bee Readers.

Wapakoneta, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—The following marriage licenses were issued by Judge Linzee since our last report: John Ashburn and Margaret E. Poe, George W. Tobias and Emma A. Manlo, Lafayette Jacobs and Anna Counts, I. Tam and Mary A. Lusk, William Holtkamp and Anna Schlenker, William Kahler and Catherine Accumtus.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Hirsch started Thursday for Detroit on a pleasure tour.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Blume have returned home this week from a protracted tour through the western states.

William Craig and wife, of Bowerstown, Ohio, will spend the summer with his father and other relatives.

Daniel Richardson and family, of Alger, O., are visiting the family of Charles Kober of this city.

B. Billman and wife, of Doylestown, were spending a few weeks with the family of Rev. G. Schmogrow.

Rev. D. R. Cook and family have returned from Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bell, of Dayton, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. John Bust.

Misses Annie Altenbaack, of Huntington, Ind., and Mary Wurstner, of Sidney, were the guests of the Misses Emma and Lou Foltz, of this city.

Misses Mary and Josephine Puetz were at Napoleon visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Jennie Wilson is the guest of her friends at Piqua.

Miss Lizzie Taenush is spending the week with friends at Cleveland.

Miss Emma Timmermeister returned home from a protracted visit with friends at Circleville.

Mrs. Gust Winzar has returned from a two weeks' visit with her parents at Mt. Vernon.

Miss Flora Meyer is visiting relatives and friends at Toledo.

Misses Margaret and Grace Smith, of Dayton, are visiting their cousins, the Misses Noble and Maria Elliott, of this place.

Mrs. Dr. C. Berlin and son Charles are spending the summer with Mrs. R. J. Boyd and family at Kansas City.

Miss Minnie Pioch, of Piqua, was entertained by Mrs. Chas. F. Herbst, of this city.

Mrs. Benjamin Linzee was visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. G. Hall, at Lake Chautauqua this summer.

Misses Emma and Katie Yale, of Dayton, and Miss Henrietta Disderach, of Portsmouth, Ohio, were visiting the family of John Disderach.

Mrs. Wm. Krieger and daughter were visiting relatives at Dayton.

SYLVANIA.

Notes of Interest From an Ohio Town.

Sylvania, O., Aug. 27.—(Special)—Mrs. C. S. Ittner, of St. Louis, Mo., made Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hopkins a short visit this week.

Miss Ollie Warren has returned home after a week's visit with relatives in Lyons, O.

Miss Helen Blanchard stopped over here for a few days on her way to her Missouri home from an extended visit in New York.

Mr. Earnest Ittner, of Hillsdale, Mich., is here visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hopkins.

Mr. Harry Beach has accepted a position at Bowling Green, O.

Mr. Tim Adams has accepted a position in a flouring mill at Jasper, Mich.

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WILLARD GOES EAST.

New York, Aug. 27.—Among the passengers on the Cunarder Etruria to-day were Miss Francis Willard and Miss Anna Gordon, her private secretary, who will spend a couple of months with Lady Henry Somerset at Eastnor Castle, returning to this country in time to attend the national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Denver in November.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never been known to fail to cure sick headache.

SMART BIRDS.

Some Very Remarkable Stories Told About Parrots.

In their native condition the parrots are found in vast assemblies, which are often a thousand or more in number, and often seen clustered together and talking in loud and excited tones on the trees of some dark forest or sequestered swamp, or taking long though low flights through the air to their favorite watering places.

The most talented of the many varieties is the gray parrot, which is a native of West Africa, and which, when taken young and well trained, displays some wonderful gifts. One of these parrots, owned in England, lived to a remarkable age. It had a good memory and easily learned sentences in Dutch, but at 60 this faculty began to fail, at 65 the moulting was irregular, and at 90 the bird was decrepit, blind and voiceless, gradually sinking into a kind of lethargy, in which condition it finally died.

The tone of his singing was very odd. It sounded like an automaton imitating the human voice. The maid prompted him to sing "God Save the King." He sang all the verses of it, but now and then wandered into the "Banks of the Dee," which seemed his favorite, and one or two Scotch songs, the names of which I forget. Col. O'Kelly told us that his power of catching sounds was quite astonishing; that on one occasion, when a newspaper had been read aloud in his presence, the colonel, on coming into the room half an hour after, as he opened the door was convinced by the sound that the same person was still reading aloud, and was scarcely able to believe that it was the parrot repeating to himself inarticulate sounds precisely in the tone and manner of the reader.

Among other peculiarities of the same bird may be mentioned its possession of an accurate ear for music, so that it would beat time while it whistled, and if it mistook a note it would revert to the bar where the mistake occurred and finish the tune quite correctly. It could, too, not only answer questions, but give orders and express its wants in a manner strongly suggestive of a rational being.

When Prince Maurice was governor of Brazil he heard of the remarkable conversational powers of a certain old parrot that was said to be able to answer questions just like a reasoning creature. He accordingly sent for the bird, which was brought into a room where the prince was with a number of other persons. A few minutes afterward the bird called out, "What a company of white men are here!" Asked "who he thought that man was," the prince being pointed to, he answered, "Some general or other." The prince then asked, "Where do you come from?" "From Marinnan," answered the bird. "To whom do you belong?" "To a Portuguese." "What do you do there?" "Watch the chickens." The prince laughed and asked, "You watch the chickens?" "Yes—that's my biz."—The Strand Magazine.

OHIO STATE TIPS.

Tiffin police are to be mounted on bicycles.

A tailor's union has been organized at Sandusky.

The county fair is in progress at Washington C. H.

A new athletic club has been organized at Cincinnati.

A man named Unger killed his brother-in-law and then himself.

The Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie railroad has been completed to Conneaut.

Designs of the new Science hall of Buchtel college, Akron, have been completed.

Postmaster James Vincent, of Wellsville, is missing and, it is said, short in his accounts.

A daughter of Joseph Bomm, a wealthy contractor of Columbus, eloped with D. G. Fitzgerald, a traveling man.

The agricultural board of the Zanesville fair will not allow intoxicants sold or gambling on the grounds.

Nellie Gordon, aged 2 years, swallowed a needle when she was 17 months old and it just came out of her arm.

Dr. William Henry, at Jackson, was bound over to common pleas court charged with shooting at James Henry with intent to kill.

John Robison, living near Plain City, gave his son $1,000 to invest in school bonds, but the fellow bought an interest in a saloon at Columbus instead.

TENNYSON'S PENSIONS.

Lord Tennyson has often been censured for continuing to take the pension of £200 which he received now nearly forty years ago. It ought to be known, however, says a London correspondent, that for many years the poet laureate has derived no personal advantage from the pension. He has given the whole of it for the relief of authors in distress. He has, in fact, constituted himself the almoner of a fund of £'00 a year, and has used it—no doubt with judgment and care—to relieve the necessities of authors. If he relinqu'shed the pension it would not be conferred on another less prosperous writer. Its abandonment would merely save the state £200 a year, and Lord Tennyson thinks that the money may be well employed in relieving the distress of men of letters.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never failed to relieve costiveness, and blind or bleeding piles.

End of Season

must be thought of. If you're going to have your flannels washed in the old-fashioned, rubbing, twisting, wrenching way, with soap and a washboard, then you'll look something like this by the time the leaves fall. Flannel is flannel, and it shrinks unless it's washed as it ought to be—with Pearline.

Beginning of Season

is the time to take action. Make up your mind now that your toggery shall be washed only with Pearline (you're told just how on every package) and you won't have any trouble Look up your last year's suits and have them washed with Pearline, too. They'll look like new, and, if too small for you, will do for a younger generation.

Beware of imitations. 339 JAMES PYLE, New York

The year 1892 has been an exceptionally prosperous one for all sections of the

Steadman COLLEGE

Corner Summit and Adams Sts.

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FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 5th.

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A. H. STEADMAN,

(Graduate of the Zanesville and Mayhew's Business Colleges, and for seven years Secretary of the Toledo Business College) Principal and teacher of Penmanship and Bookkeeping.

M. B. SEVERANCE,

(Graduate of the Michigan State Normal School, holder of a Life High School Certificate, and a teacher of 16 years' experience) Supt. of Business Department and teacher of Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, etc.

C. S. WISE,

(Graduate of Ada Normal College and Steadman Business College, formerly Principal of Hamilton Business College, later superintendent of Business Department of Columbus Business College, and a teacher of seven years' experience), superintendent of Business Offices and Teacher of Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, etc.

F. H. GEER,

(Verbatim Reporter, Graduate of Maumee High School and Steadman College, and only teacher in Northwestern Ohio who holds a Diploma for proficiency in Shorthand given by the authors of Pitman System, and a teacher of six years' experience), Teacher of Shorthand, Typewriting, Business Correspondence, etc.

MISS MILLIE F. DAVIS,

(Graduate of Steadman College Shorthand Department and teacher of two years' experience), Principal of Typewriting Department and teacher of Shorthand and Typewriting.

Office open daily for enrollment of pupils. Phone 1246. Send or call for circulars.

A. H. STEADMAN, Principal.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Comings and Goings of Your Friends and Our Friends.

News From Neighboring Towns—Interchange of Courtesies and Good Times Generally.

C. J. Wooley went to Alpena to-day.

Mrs. Henry Chase has returned from Duluth.

Madam Lathrop leaves for New York to-morrow.

Dr. Stipp will return from Duluth the first of the week.

Will Carrington was a visitor on 'Change to-day.

The Misses Lewis will return to New York next week.

Mrs. Ellen S. Fray is spending a month at Toronto, Canada.

Editor Letcher, of the Bryan Press, is in Toledo to-day.

Mrs. Ida Bond Young is at present Mrs. John Cumming's guest.

Mr. T. LeBaron has returned from a trip through Michigan.

Mrs. Josephine Scott, of Perrysburg, visited Toledo friends Friday.

Mrs. Owen Rees is slowly recovering from her recent serious illness.

Mrs. G. S. Cook left yesterday for a visit with friends in Marion, Ind.

Mr. J. P. Smart, who has been seriously ill, is reported as being some better.

Miss Della Shoner, of Waterloo, Ind., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Kunz.

Mrs. F. W. Dyar has returned from an enjoyable visit with friends in Gibsonburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vogel have removed to their new home on Vermont avenue.

Mrs. Bentley M. Runyan, of Tiffin, is spending a few days with friends in this city.

Mrs. W. F. Dewey and Miss Irene Fuller are spending a few days at Sand Lake.

Mrs. Louise Markscheffel is contemplating a trip to New York, in the near future.

Miss Annie Burns, of Napoleon, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Burns of Indiana avenue.

Mrs. George Russel, Miss Mae and Master George, returned from Middle Bass to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Saam, of Gibsonburg, are spending Sunday with friends in the city.

Miss Belle Hoffman has returned after a pleasant visit with friends at Ypsilanti and Detroit.

Miss Florence Goulden has returned from a pleasant visit with friends at Edgewater.

Mrs. F. R. Williams will take Miss Fuller's place as contralto at St. Paul's M. E. church to-morrow.

The Misses Anna and Minnie Dressel, of Tiffin, are the guests of Mrs. C. V. Wagner, 447 Dorr street.

Mrs. Tom Secor went to Saginaw this morning, where she was called by the serious illness of her sister.

I. N. Huntsberger and family returned to-day from a six weeks' outing in Nebraska, Kansas and Michigan.

Mrs. W. O. Field will return from Omaha the first of the week, where she has been the guest of her mother.

Mrs. Ida Watson and Mrs. W. E. Mason, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. J. M. Eckles, of Twenty-second street.

Miss Goodey Alspatch, off Prouty avenue, is visiting with her friend, Miss Frances Walker, on Hicks street.

The Misses Partland, Johnson and Jacobs leave for New York to-morrow in the interests of the firm of La Salle & Koch.

Mr. Theodore Neff, of the Madison, who has been spending the summer at the bay, was in the city several days this week.

Mrs. O. A. Doudy and daughter, Lena, of Piqua, spent Sunday with O. A. Doudy, manager of the White Sewing Machine company.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Whipple, of Illinois, street, who have been spending the summer with friends at Fremont, O., have returned home.

Ethel, Lillie and Fay Austin, of Walnut street, who have spent the summer in Michigan with their grand parents, returned Thursday.

The Juno quartet, coprising the Misses Addie Hettrich, Alice McCoy, Anna Heidegaurd, and William Hettrich, rendered some fine selections.

The Misses Julia and Ernestine Sterling and Nellie Goss, of Detroit, are spending a few days with Miss Belle Hoffman, 1610 Lagrange street.

Misss Tillie Schlingman, of Shaw's millinery, left Tuesday for New York, where she will join Mrs. Shaw in selecting new styles for the fall millinery.

Mrs. Lamb, who has been the guest of her brother, Hon. Harvey Platt, has left to join her husband at Buffalo, prior to removal to Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Gertrude Smith, of Norwalk, and leading soprano of the Unitarian church, will return to the city the first of the week to continue her vocal studies.

Miss Nellie Walsh, who has been spending her vacation at Delphos and Tiffin, returned yesterday. She reports a good time among her old school mates.

Messrs. R. G. Bacon and Herman Baumbach were elected grand trustees of the grand lodge of the A. O. U. W., at the meeting at Canton, this week.

Mr. Squire Garnsey, of this city, formerly of the Pliny Watson company, is taking an extended trip up the St. Lawrence river, visiting Alexandria bay, Montreal and Quebec.

Mrs. Melva E. Windser and daughter, and Miss Giva Brown, have returned to Pittsburg, via Cleveland, after a very pleasant visit as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Capt. T. F. Shipord.

Mrs. E. F. Peck, of Indianapolis, and Miss Bertha Bardshar, of Clyde, are the guests of Rev. and Mrs. S. D. Conger.

Mrs. Anna M. Johnston returned from a delightful eastern trip.

Mrs. W. H. Perigo and family, including Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bolles, have moved to 116 Eighteenth street. Mr. and Mrs. Bolles will receive their friends Tuesdays in September at this pretty new home.

Mrs. George D. Hartman and son, Howard, returned Thursday after two weeks 'stay at Topinabee and Mackinac.

Mrs. Geo. Kiefer, of Sylvania, is the guest of Mrs. E. W. Frink, of Cherry street, this week.

Miss Ester and Master Willard Cole, of West Bancroft street, and Miss Alice Cone, of Franklin avenue, who are visiting relatives and friends in Jackson and Calhoun counties, Mich., will return next week Thursday accompanied by Miss Eva R. Cole.

Miss Wacheinheimer has made her P. P. C. calls, and will visit Miss Hunker at Put-in-Bay, returning week after next. Her marriage to Mr. Hague, of New York, will occur September 7, at Trinity church, after which the bridal pair will immediately go east.

The W. H. M. society of St. Paul's M. E. church will hold a bazaar and ice cream social at the residence of Mrs. Schroeder, 2112 Madison street, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, August 31. It will be an enjoyable time; remember day and date.

George W. Foster, superintendent of telephones of North Texas, who is visiting Toledo friends for rest and recreation, spent several days in Cleveland the past week, in conference with General Manager M. Kinstry, of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone company.

Mrs. Kittie Parrish, of 125 Maumee avenue, entertained a number of friends yesterday in honor of her birthday. Progressive pedro was the feature of the afternoon. The first prize, an elegant pair of silver sugar tongs, was won by Wm. J. Kirk. Mrs. Ollie Zink was presented with the second prize.

A reception was tendered Mr. Frank McCall, of Philadelphia, at the residence of Mrs. Edward C. Hettrick, 347 Dorr steet, last evening. Among the guests were the Misses Alice McCoy, Annie Heddeguard, Sadie E. Hettrich, Hattie McCoy, and Mrs. Hensel, and Messrs. W. C. Hettrich, E. F. Hettrich, Arthur Greer, J. Breyman, Fred Incalls, and James Farrell, and Mrs. Lucy Palmer, of Camden, N. J.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Is a saying that is fully exemplified in the Vose & Sons piano.

J. W. GREENE & CO., Agents, Pythian Castle.

People from Toledo can reach Bryan at noon, and return the same evening, by special arrangement with the Lake Shore railway.

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA

For Spring Medicine.

W. K. WEST,

BOODY HOUSE.

Another Drive . . .

for a short time.

A French China After Dinner Coffee at 25c each.

Tinted in delicate colors, bright gold handles, only at

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Hassenzahl Crockery Co.

BLACK AND GOLD FRONT.

ALL OVER THE CITY.

Minor Notes of Interest in the Local News Line.

Gathered by the Bee's Corps of Hustlers,

And Put in Shape for Perusal by People Who are Pressed for Time—Happenings of the Day in a Nutshell.

Try Folger's Rose Brand Hams.

The members of the Outing club gave a most enjoyable German last evening.

Joan of Arc assembly held a short business session last evening.

The Clerks' Mutual Protective union will meet next Tuesday evening.

The Labor day committees will meet at Carpenters' hall to-morrow afternoon.

Monthly meeting of the Humane society occurs Tuesday evening, September 13.

The Stationary Engineers and German Carpenters hold their weekly meetings to-night.

The Unions of Unions will meet Thursday, September 1, with the Auburndale union.

Mr. Irvin York and sons, of Brock, O., will exhibit some fine Devon cattle at the Toledo exposition.

The case of the state against Maggie Muloshier on hearing in probate court has been continued until Monday.

In common pleas court today Emil S. Levi & Co. sued the C. L. Luce company to recover $889.81 on an account.

The W. C. T. U. restaurant at Put-in-Bay has boomed this week under the able management of Mrs. S. Bartlett.

Coroner Beckwith commenced the inquest in the case of Wm. Boyd yesterday afternoon. It will be continued to-day.

The Toledo Maennerchor is making elaborte preparations for its entertainment to be given at Wheeler's, September 27.

A joint meeting of the Y. M. C. B. A. and the St. Cecelia society will be held at Friendship hall next Tuesday evening.

The Knights of Sherwood Forest will give an outing on the Pastime Monday evening when a pleasant time is anticipated.

The organizing committee of the Central Labor union will meet with the pattern-makers at Carpenters' hall to-morrow afternoon.

The Lucy Webb Hayes W. C. T. U. met at the Detroit Avenue M. E. church yesterday and transacted business of importance to the union.

The Free Employment office is doing a rushing business and Mr. Smith will probably have to appoint an assistant if Miss Skehan is not soon able to assume her duties.

Rev. Thornberry, a Quaker evangelist, of Salem, O., will preach to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Eleventh Street Church of Christ.

W. H. Broer, the Summit street jeweler is receiving choice goods daily, and still continues to sell at his usual low prices, which means a big saving to the purchaser.

The Blacksmiths' union held the fortnightly meeting last evening. This union will be in line with the Central Labor union in the Labor day parade.

Everybody take your hat off to Billy Eggleston, of the Northern National bank. Its a boy and mother and Ittle one are both doing splendidly.

To-day Mr. Chas. A. Vordtriede sails for Horgan, Switzerland, at which point he has been appointed consul. His many friends here wish him bon voyage.

For book and catalogue printing, call at Bee Job Rooms.

The organizing committee of the Central Labor union will meet with the Working Girls' union next Monday evening. Every working girl in the city should attend.

It is expected that all the members of the board of gas trustees will attend the Monday night's meeting, when several important matters will come up for consideration.

The Lathers and Plasterers' unions held meetings last night for routine business and the furthering of plans for Labor day. These unions will march with the Building Trades council.

The excursion given by the Woman's Relief Corps yesterday, was well patronized, as it deserved to be. The proceeds will be used in caring for needy soldiers, widows and orphans.

Cleveland ladies have been enjoying a summer course of literary lectures given in private parlors by Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins. The last was at the home of Mrs. Holmes, Euclid avenue.

Mr. France took a boy to the reform school at Lancaster this week, returning yesterday. He leaves this evening for Sandusky to meet Mrs. France, who has been visiting in that city.

Mr. Fred A. Becker and his milliner, Miss Ida Shuster, left for Detroit, Mich., this morning, in order to attend several millinery openings there; they will be expected back this evening.

Miss Jennie Means, of Paris, Ill., will have an immense display of elegant fancy work at the exposition, having sent a list of 44 articles, consisting of fine needle work, painting, embroidery, etc.

An interesting and instructive program has been prepared for the coming year for the Woman's Colloquial club, which begins its regular meetings after the vacation, October 14, at the Law kindergarten.

At the hearing of George W. Scott, held yesterday before United States Commissioner Hull yesterday afternoon on the charge of failure to pay the special liquor tax there was no evidence to convict and Mr. Scott was honorably discharged.

Next Thursday the republican judicial committee of the sixth circuit will hold a meeting in this city to arrange for the judicial convention. It is understood that Judge Wickham, of Norwalk, and Judge Morris, of this city, will be the competitors.

None but competent help employed at the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Business man's lunch at J. J. Hoffman's.

Mr. George C. Doolittle will address the young men's gospel song service to be held in Y. M. C. A. parlors, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. His topic will be "The Christian Race." The presence of all young men at that hour is especially solicited.

The first meeting of the Queen Isabella Circle will occur after the summer vacation, September 20, with Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, 916 Broadway. There will be no paper. Answers will be given to historic questions relating to the settlement of North America, to be followed by a social reunion.

Lunch at Hoffman's; it's the proper place. Corner Monroe and Superior sts.

The Young Woman's Christian association is doing great good to a class of young women in Toledo, who can be influenced in no other way. Show your interest in the cause by purchasing a ticket for their excursion to Detroit and the exposition on Wednesday, August 31.

To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock tickets will be distributed to members and friends of the Adams street mission and the kindergarten of the Church of Our Father for the free fresh air excursion to be given on the Pastime next Wednesday. Manager Quale kindly donates the use of the boat and a gala time is anticipated.

Rhine wine, cool lager, fine lunch at Hoffman's, corner Monroe and Superior streets.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), cor. Bartlett and Ewing streets, on Toledo "belt line." J. L. McDonald pastor: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Heroism," and at 7:45 p. m., subject, "A Study in Old Testament History—First of a series of lectures." Sunday school 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

Elijah B. Hall filed proceedings in common pleas court to-day against Albert Schreiverand George Kellar for the reconveyance of lot 5, Daniel's addition.

Eleventh Street Church of Christ: Pastor T. S. Buckingham will preach morning at 10:30, subject, "Peter's Boastfulness." Evening at 8, "The Baptism of Our Blessed Lord." Sunday school at 12. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45.

Mr. L. W. Campbell is erecting a new home on Lawrence avenue, near Monroe street.

The Auburndale Cornet band gives a ing, Nos. moonlight excursion on the Pastime to-night.

The congregation of the Eleventh Street Church will give an excursion to Presque Isle, August 30.

The dancing party to be given on the steamer Pastime by the Knights of Sherwood Forest occurs Monday evening next.

The case of A. Trequet, the Superior street barber who was charged with larceny from the person, was marked off the docket in police court this morning as the complainant did not show up. The case of Daniel O. Phillips, against whom the same charge was made was also marked off.

Rev. B. K. Ormond, of the Third Presbyterian church, will conduct services at the Birmingham mission, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at 4 o'clock. The Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meetings are held on Tuesday evening. Work will commence soon on the new chapel and reading room for the mission. Mr. R. Dennison has been awarded the contract for the building, which will be ready for occupancy October 15.

A rumor was circulated on the streets this morning that Gertie Carmo, the aeronaut who was killed at Detroit Wednesday, had "come to life" after being put in her coffin. As the unfortunate young woman had her skull fractured, the story is unlikely. Mr. Crane is negotiating with three young women, all of them successful aeronauts, and it is likely one of them will be secured to make the baloon ascension at the exposition grounds.

The many Toledo friends of Mrs. Tracy Cutler will be glad to learn that she is still active in her California home in laboring for the advancement of women, though 76 years old. Eighteen years ago she debated the subject of school suffrage for women at Alliance, O., with Dr. Vincent, of Chautauqua fame. He was at that time opposed to the enfranchisement of women, which he now finds among the most lively questions discussed at his famous summer school. In 1873 she was the leading speaker at the Ohio Woman Suffrage convention, which was held in Wheeler's opera house.

Another Land Deal.

It is said to-day that Mr. J. F. Kumler has secured an option on 88 acres of land adjoining the proposed new (Ketcham) park for $55,000, and that the deal will be closed next week.

G. A. R. Picnic.

Members of the various G. A. R. posts in Wood, Hancock, Putnam, Fulton and Henry will hold a reunion and picnic at Presque Isle to-morrow. They will be accompanied by the Elk band from Findlay and anticipate a good time.

Regimental Reunion.

The Twenty-fifth regiment O. V. I., will hold its reunion at Genoa, O., September 1. The survivors are scattered all over the country, but a large number have signified their intention of being present. About forty will attend from Toledo and vicinity.

Accepted the Invitation.

Secretary Crane has received letters of acceptance from nearly all charitable institutions invited to attend the exposition Tuesday. This will be a great day for many of the unfortunate inmates, whose pleasures are few, and the kindness of the management in tendering the invitation is appreciated by the recipients and commended by all.

Returning Pythians.

Many of the Knights of Pythias are returning from Chicago and their uniforms are quite numerous on the streets to-day. The following members of the Sixth regiment band from Tiffin spent the day in the city: George Bolander, John G. Ball, Lewis G. Diehl, Henry Burkhardt, F. Miller, Julius Wing, J. E. Brechenshire, Will Weinig, Fred Bauer, A. E. Shoutz, R. A. Seitz, Jacob Sellheimer, Joe Wertz.

The City's Health.

The report of Health Officer Fisher on contagious diseases for the week ending August 26, is as follows:

	Reported.	Died.
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet fever	0	0
Typhoid fever	3	1
Whooping cough	0	0
Measles	0	1

Total number of deaths from all causes, 35.

The Whitehouse "Elderly Ladies' Circles.

Mrs. W. Rakestraw, of 235 Twelfth street, entertained the "Elderly Ladies' Circle," of Whitehouse, yesterday, it being their monthly meeting. A literary program was carried out, after which the ladies enjoyed a ride around the Robison belt line. Among those present were: Mesdames Atkinson, Franklin, Clark, Goodman, Noble, Judson, Root, Berridge, Cable, Hall, Manning, Hubbel, Dyer, Huffman, Adams, Castle, Kent, Demuth, Heath, Pray, Canfield and Keith.

Emerson Class Meeting.

The first meeting of the Emerson class will be held Monday evening, September 12, at the residence of Mrs. Harmon on Batavia street.

The following is the program of exercises: Roll call with favorite quotations from the Essay, report of secretary, music. Emerson's Essay, Compensation," Part 1. Give analogus ideas from Socrates, Cicero, Epictetus, Plato.

The officers of the class are: Director, E. C. Jennings; assistant director, M. J. Cravens; secretary, R. J. Godfrey; treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Janney.

Grace Church Entertainment.

Tuesday and Wednesday evenings a gypsy concert and lawn fete will be given at the corner of Stickney avenue and Huron street under the auspices of Grace church. Among the musical numbers on the program will be a glee, Merrily O'er the World We Go; solos by Geo. W. Stevens, Forrest Mura, and H. Brockebank; recitation, My Fortune, Little Gallant; quartet, Merry Bell, Messrs. C. E. Durfee, W. McKecknie, A. DeVillbiss and P. Bodley; a gypsy sketch by Zillah; duet by Hemperlan and Esmeralda; chorus, Little Gypsy Jane.

The grounds will be fitted up like a gypsy camp with tents, etc., and a genuine fortune teller.

Will March by Themselves.

It was supposed that an amicable settlement of the misunderstanding between the Central Labor union and the Building Trades council had been arranged, but it seems there was no misunderstanding between the two organizations. The Building Trades council have simply determined to have a separate parade and picnic, and the Central Labor union have no wish to interfere.

The line of march of the Building Trades council will be as follows:

Commencing at the corner of Michigan and Jefferson streets, moving up Jefferson to Erie, to Monroe, to Summit, to Cherry, to West Bancroft, and thence disband.

Fifth Warders Remonstrate.

A delegation of Broadway property owners attended the meeting of the street committee at the council chamber last evening in the interest of a remonstrance to raising the proposed new railroad bridge over Broadway above the present grade. As the matter has not yet come before the city solicitor, it was deferred to the next meeting of the committee. The city engineer, however, presented a plan which if adopted will obviate the difficulty, and not raise the bridge above the present established grade. Among those present were Mr. A. E. Eversman, Dr. Duncan, Mr. O. A. Browning, Mr. Heitzman, Mrs. Rosa L. Segur and others.

Last Camping Grounds of the Wttawas.

Hon. D. W. H. Howard, the noted pioneer of Wauseon, recently visited Perrysburg to direct the painting of a representation of the last camping ground of the Ottawas, on Buttonwood island, a mile above Perrysburg. It will be remembered by the older citizens that Mr. Howard, C. S. Roby and Duncan Forsyth were appointed by the government to collect the remnant of the Ottawas in northwestern Ohio and take them to their reservation beyond the Mississippi. Col. Howard was a very useful man in dealing with the Indians, having been adopted as son of a chief for bravery, when a mere child, and for that reason was admitted to their councils.

A. O. U. W. Notes.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was never in better condition than at present. The total membership, August 1, was 201,300.

The headquarters of the grand lodge, by reason of the recent election of Mr. Walter Pickens as grand recorder, will remain in Toledo.

There are 116 lodges in Ohio, 104 of which were represented at the late grand lodge meeting.

The net increase of membership during the term just closed is 512.

Three deaths have occurred during the month of August in the Toledo membership.

Supreme Recorder Sackett, of Meadville, was present at Canton during the two days' session, and presided most of the time during the meeting.

Notices to members for the ensuing year will be published as heretofore, in the Keystone Workman.

A levy of 50 cents per member for special capita tax will be made September 1.

THE PICTURESQUE MAUMEE.

Midsummer Edition of the Toledo Sunday Journal.

The most beautiful and artistic newspaper supplement ever issued in Toledo, is sent out by the Sunday Journal under the above title. Perhaps the Maumee has never been sung and pictured so truthfully and so charmingly before. Its vine-clad shores, woodsy banks and nooks, forts and fields, its towns, docks, elevators and steamers are handsomely illustrated in half tone engravings from the photographs. The type is clear and readable and the paper used is cream tint, satin face. The edition consists of 20 pages, folio, with both covers choicely illustrated. The advertisements are in splendid form with engravings sufficient in art to say nothing of their designed use.

In the way of fitting literary accompaniment are poems by Katharine Brownlee Sherwood, C. C. Packard and prose sketches by J. E. Gunckel and others. The "Midsummer Supplement" is a credit to Toledo and to journalism as well as to its projectors. It has been delayed in its appearance, but is worth waiting for.

CITY BUSINESS.

Some Important Work by the Street and Railroad Committees.

Council committees on streets and railroads met last evening. There was also a large attendance of contractors and lobyists, but only a small amount of business was handled. Several other committees were called for last evening, but failed to secure a quorum of members.

The street committee approved resolutions to pave Wisconsin street, Collingwood avenue to Lenk and to pave Jefferson street, Superior to Tenth.

The resolution to pave park place from Adams to Woodruff, which has been rejected by the board, was again approved and another effort will be made to secure this improvement.

Ordinances were approved to pave Franklin avenue, Trinity street to Owen street; to grade Utah street, Fassett street to the Brown road; to turnpike Yondota street and to turnpike Michigan street, from Vandalia street to Cincinnati street.

The bids for paving Twenty-second street, which have been hanging for several weeks, were all rejected. This was for the reason that the property owners have petitioned for a Hallwood block paving and only one bid was received for that kind of work. The legislation will be immediately commenced again. On motion of Alderman Graham it was decided to insert Hallwood block paving in all advertisements for paving hereafter.

G. H. Bodette was awarded the contract for paving Eagle lane with fire brick for $1,363.38.

* * *

The railroad committee approved an ordinance to allow the Toledo Electric Railway company to remove its tracks from Hamilton street to Buckingham street.

"THE PICTURESQUE MAUMEE."

A Famous Pictorial Edition of the Sunday Journal, Out To-Morrow.

To-morrow the Sunday Journal will issue to its regular subscribers, without extra cost, The Picturesque Maumee and Silver Anniversary edition of that paper.

This edition is an artistic beauty, consisting of 40 pages, printed on extra heavy enamelled book paper, and filled with half-tone cuts of the scenic beauties of the Maumee valley. All who see it will heartily indorse the statement that it is the finest piece of printing ever accomplished in this section.

Extra copies may be had at the office, rolled and wrapped ready for mailing, at 25 cents each.

It is the most valuable contribution to the historic and scenic surroundings of Toledo thus far attempted.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

It has been suggested that a new firm should always advertise its street and number. The suggestion is accepted with thanks.

If ever forgotten—why just follow the crowd to SANBORN & COMPANY, 403 Adams St.

Commencing Sept. 1 Wales & Thorspeck will sell artists' materials at cost.

Lively Times | In furniture at our store. Such pretty new designs and so much cheaper. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Ellson has been awarded this year's Albert medal of the Society of Arts, which was first given to Sir Rowland Hill. The medal was instituted as a memorial of the prince consort, and is given annually for exalted merit in the promotion of arts, commerce, or manufactures.

TERRIBLE ITCHING

Used Everything Five Months—In Three Weeks not a Scar or Pimple—Cured by Cuticura.

When my baby was three months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub it, matter would ooze from the points. In a short time it spread over the top of his head, then scabs soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could hear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the "Chicago Weekly." We purchased CUTICURA REMEDIES and commenced their use. In three weeks' time there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar, on head or face. He is nineteen months old now, and has no signs of the disease. His scalp is healthy and he has a beautiful head of hair. (See portrait herewith.)

MRS. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kan.

My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted with skin eruptions on his hips. Bad sores came on other parts. All remedies failed until I procured CUTICURA. Cured a year and no return of disease.

MRS. A. M. WALKER, Carsonville, Ga.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible. What other remedies have made such marvellous cures?

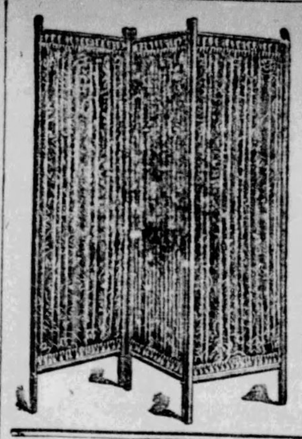
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK,

Hip, kidney and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster.



Solid Oak Screen!

$1.97.

Filled, 5 feet high, 4 feet 7 inches wide. Get one.

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,

307 Summit St.

$2.50 NOW $2.15 OXFORDS $2.25 NOW $1.65

You'll need 'em soon, if for nothing other than house shoes.

Men's Shoes keep a-movin' at "Remnant Prices."

Reinhart & Murphy,

443 Summit Street, Near Oak.

TOLEDO Business AND Shorthand School.

FALL TERM OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 5

Eleven years under the management of M. H. Davis. C. C. Brown, principal of shorthand department, has had three years experience in office work this city. Mr. Davis will teach the arithmetic and superintend the actual business practice department. If you would know the best school in the city visit them all while in session. In no case pay your tuition until you have made a thorough investigation.

M. H. DAVIS, Principal.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVEN ENTRIES.

One of the greatest fields of horses ever started in the state, to be seen at the races at Bryan, next week, Aug. 30-31, and Sept. 1-2.

Leggett's white and black enamel paint, 18c. Cooley's Roman Gold, 75c, at WALES & THORSPECK'S.

You can go to Dundee, Milan, Ann Arbor, Howell or Owosso, Sunday, and return same day. Two trains each way between Toledo and Owosso on T., A. A. & N. M. R'y, every Sunday. Tickets for these trains at special low rates.

TRACK IN FINE CONDITION.

It has been a hustle. The Fair company has been at work day and night to get the new track in condition, but they have succeeded. Horsemen who are now speeding over it pronounce it first-class.

Wales & Thorspeck, sign painters, 104 Summit street.

Fleet-footed horses from everywhere are entered to contest for the big purses to be hung up by the Bryan Fair Co., at Bryan next week, Aug. 30-31, and Sept. 1-2. Pools will be sold.

Drapery Goods. | The very newest in any grade. Hundreds of different kinds at any price wanted. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Have your papering done by Wales & Thorspeck.

Splendid fishing at Whitmore, Zuke and Strawberry Lakes, on T., A. A. & N. M. R'y. Two trains each way every Sunday. Round trip 75 cents.

NEW ORLEANS.

The weather bureau predicts cool weather the forepart of September, which will make it very pleasant for the Toledo parties attending the Olympic Festival. Parties desiring to attend should secure their berths next week. A few nice lower berths left yet. For all particulars inquire of Wm. Gates, Union Ticket Office.

The Adams street mission "Fresh Air Excursion" will be given next Wednesday. All the children of the mission, with their parents, and members of the kindergarten of the Church of Our Father and the Industrial school, will come for their tickets at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the Adams street mission.

Division of Profits. | To further popularize our furniture store we will divide the profits for the next 30 days on all sales. STOLBERG & PARKS.

ATTENTION, A. O. U. W.

All members of Toledo lodge, No. 36, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at their hall next Sunday at 1 p. m., to attend the funeral of their late brother, John Scherf.

Sister lodges invited.

J. RAMSER, M. W.
J. J. SCHLATTER, Rec.

Miss Rose Clouse, pianist, will resume lessons at her studio, 311 Superior street, on September 5. Competent assistants for beginners.

PIANOS.

Packing, shipping and tuning by competent workmen, at J. W. GREENE & CO.'S, Pythian Castle.

SHOT IN THE EYE.

Barnesville, Aug. 27.—A 13-year-old son of T. W. Taylor was shot in the right eye by an air gun in the hands of a small son of L. J. Stewart last evening.

Lace Curtains. | An elegant line of all the latest designs, in all prices. New grades just in. STOLBERG & PARKS.

MARENGO PARK Great attractions Sunday, Aug. 28. Steamer Bart makes four trips, Fare, 20c through the day and 10c every evening. Fine music. Free dancing.

CONCESSIONS TO NAVAL AND GRAND ARMY VETERANS.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will grant most liberal concessions in the way of stop-over privileges on the tickets sold for the reunion of the naval veterans at Baltimore, September 15 to 19, and for the Grand Army encampment at Washington, commencing September 20. Tickets will be sold at the offices of the company and at offices of the principal railroad companies of the west, from September 13 to 20, inclusive, at very low rates, and will be valid for return journey until October 10. Both going and returning tickets will be good to stop off at all stations between Cumberland and Baltimore, a region rendered familiar to all veterans by the constant warfare along the Potomac. The signature of purchaser to tickets will not be required, nor will it be necessary to have them stamped to make them valid for return journey.

For more detailed information as to time of trains, rates, and sleeping car accommodations apply to L. S. Allen, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, The Rookery, Chicago, or O. P. McCarty, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. France, the eminent specialist, will be at the Burnett house, Toledo, Wednesday, August 31, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., one day only.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Electropathic treatment as used by Dr. France for all forms of female diseases and the cure of seminal weakness, loss of manhood, and errors of youth, is recognized to be the most successful method ever discovered. The above treatment is only used by The France Medical Institute Co., Columbus, O.

Fall term Toledo Business College and Shorthand school opens Monday, Sept. 5. Office open daily from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Location, 516-520 Summit street, near the Steedman monument. Eleven years under the management of M. H. Davis.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Gray hair darkened by Hays' Hair Health. Don't stain skin or linen. Druggists, 50c.

Good goods at reasonable prices. For picture frames, room moulding, etchings, brushes, tube paints, etc., go to H. C. Frentz, 521 Jefferson street.

YOU SAVE 30 PER CENT.

Get your pictures, frames, art goods and all kinds of pictures at H. C. Frentz', 521 Jefferson street.

FURNITURE BARGAINS.

514—Summit street.—516

We carry in stock and manufacture a beautiful line of furniture. Our prices are always the lowest. When in need of furniture, see us. We can arrange so you can pay in weekly or monthly payments, and sell you cheaper than spot cash will buy anywhere else. Buy from the manufacturers and save money. Phone 859.

WALDVOGEL BROS.

OHIO STEAM DYE WORKS

Will clean, dye and repair all kinds of silk and wool garments in the best possible manner at reasonable prices. Remember the place, 422 Summit street, between Adams and Oak.

Bergen, Norway, boast of a church built entirely of paper and perfectly waterproof. It can seat nearly 1,000 persons in comfort.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

Comfort, Health and Style Combined

—IN THE—

Celebrated Trimby and Brewster Cork Sole Turned Shoes!

—SOLD IN TOLEDO ONLY BY—

HILL BROTHERS,

333 Superior Street.

Dealers in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Only.

The Toledo Bee

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO
ELMER WHITE, Editor and Publisher.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter Building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 353; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.
For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. DRIGGS, of Monroe.
For Judge of Supreme Court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.
For Member State Board of Public Works,
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

When your neighbor print calls you "our esteemed cotemporary," look out for his claws.

The cholera scare in this country should be sufficient to inspire cities to clean up the alleys and back yards and look after sewer pipes.

And now it is said that vaccination against cholera is possible and would prove efficacious. Inoculated for smallpox, tuberculosis, hydrophobia and cholera, would a man be responsible for anything he might do?

It is scarcely good logic for the protectionists to insist that everything good that happens in the republic, even to good crops, shall be credited to the McKinley law and all the adverses and failures and distresses to natural causes.

What is the first and most pressing material need of the country? Good roads. Our muddy, rutty highways are the most disheartening thing that confronts the farmer. And his loss because of them is no greater than the loss of tradesmen in cities.

The French are determined to go on with the De Lesseps ditch. Their pluck if not their judgment, must command admiration. A new company has been formed, and the agreement entered into with the vice president of the chamber of commerce will be concluded to-day. The capital of the new company is $30,000,000.

Whitelaw Reid and General Stevenson have both reached home again, after campaign tours. Both were received with "unbounded enthusiasm" and both "return confident." The happiest time of the campaign is just about now when everybody is sanguine of success and the other fellow has no show. Mr. Reid did, however, warn republicans of "over-confidence."

If Labby didn't want to be in the queen's cabinet and the queen didn't want Labby there, two are pleased, at the least, that he got left out. There's no need for an American to ask the exasperated English editor with a French name to come over here and condone with one Elliott F. Shepard. There should be a limit to heartlessness, even when it assumes the form of humor.

There now! hear the reciprocal speech of our next door neighbor as voiced in the Toronto Empire: (but grandfather's hat won't be the receptacle for things national "this time two years")—

It will not require the Lick telescope to discover double canals at the "Soo" this time two years. The contractors are bound to have their work completed then. Benjamin Harrison may put his canals in his grandfather's hat for all the future use Canadians will have for them.

New York city is bemoaning the "outrage of the trolley." The Mail and Express blames it on "wicked Tammany." Meanwhile Toledoans go spinning here and there and everywhere under the guiding trolley and sing the blessing of rapid transit. Not that Toledo or any other city that employs it is satisfied with the trolley system, but it's the best to be had for the money, and the people are watching out for improvements. Maybe New York thinks her roaring, tearing, clattering elevated railway "beautifies the city."

THE STREET CAR PROBLEM.

Chicago has been experimenting many months with rapid transit methods of street car travel. The electric wire run in a groove between rails, gives good satisfaction in common kind of weather, but trouble is feared when the snow-and-sleet and freeze-and-thaw season comes. It must stand the winter's test before the system is extended. The Belgium motor, the model for which was brought from Brussels last summer, is the one which, upon test, it is decided, fills the bill. It is a small engine, smokeless and noiseless, and is concealed in a bob-tailed cab, and will pull one car or a train of them. These new motors, being made in Philadelphia, will soon be put into general use on the North Side, and other cities may be appraised of the success or failure of the imported idea.

EDUCATING THE FARMERS.

With Gov. McKinley and Whitelaw Reid both cavorting around in the West, the Illinois farmers were not told why the mortgages in that state more than cover the assessed farm valuation, or the Nebraska farmers why they are paying big interest on more mortgages than there are inhabited houses in their state. They were told about the lovely green fields sloping to the sun and the good prices for products (if the famine in the east continues), and how prosperous will be in time if they will consent to go on paying tribute for the benefit of the Pennsylvania iron barons, the Michigan copper mine owners, the coal trusts and special eastern manufacturers. Perhaps the struggling farmers believed these things the kind candidates went so far, in palace cars, to tell them. If they don't vote the high taxers' ticket, people in Europe and America will stop eating and the agricultural industry will be ruined.

TWO SHINING EXAMPLARS.

There have been periodical fits of republican over "hides," which were made free of duty in 1872. It has seemed to some of the managers that a cheap sop might be manufactured for the farmers, by a reimposition of duties. But from the facts that every industry connected with the traffic in hides was prosperous and increasing, and that prices were satisfactory all around, there were no good reasons to be urged. The export trade grows steadily. Old world travelers will tell you that "Yankee shoes" have a fame in the cities of Europe. Vessel captains and sailors who buy nothing else this side the water, buy shoes because they are better and cheaper and take them home to their families and kinfolk and to many others by whom they are commissioned.

Quinine is another examplar. The hue and cry was raised that to remove the duty would kill its manufacture. What has really happened? it is cut in three in price, and the manufacture of it has increased. An organ, asked the other day why this was thus, replied that the condition of the quinine industry had nothing whatever to do with the tariff. It had prospered "because the American process of manufacture was superior to the foreign and produced a better article." It was the best the poor thing could do under the circumstances, but list the actual confession: With the duty removed the manufacture increased in quality and quantity and made for itself a profitable market. A few real results, important and incontrovertible illustrations of an economic principle are better than tomes of elaborate theories.

WHERE THE TARIFF IS RESPONSIBLE.

The monopoly of business, the centralization of wealth is fostered by a high tariff as hot house air stimulates the growth of plants. As this condition becomes more fixed, men who are masters of it become more arrogant, and men who labor for them, being also free men in a free country, meet their employers with defiant air against what appears to them to be taking on the form of oppression. It is thus that the tariff is responsible for strikes in the great manufacturing centers. It places employers in a position to absolutely dictate both the price of labor and the price and amount of output. Men clothed with such power, with very exceptions, arrogate to themselves the airs of lords with unquestioned authority. There being, in this country, no corresponding class of serfs, the clash comes, inevitably. In five states of the Union within the last week, laborers have been met with the bayonet, and in no case has arbitration preceded the military, to determine who needed or deserved protection—the laborer or the capitalist. The fault lies at the root—in unjust legislation and administration, which gives to capitalists all the favors and to labor all the hardships, and exacts of labor all the concession and forbearance. Capital is arrogant with the military behind it, and the arms of the protective tariff about it. Labor is powerless against such odds. And if there are no means of equalizing conditions then the Republic is no longer the land of freedom and justice.

HOME FROM ABROAD.

Tariff Relations as Observed by Col. Frank J. Cheney.

Col. Frank J. Cheney and family have just returned from a two months' trip abroad and are in good spirits and health. Regarding the cholera scare, Mr. Cheney says that he hears more about it in America than he did in Europe, and that the people over the water are not frightened and do not fear a serious epidemic. "I also learned something about the tariff," said he to a Bee. "The republicans set up as a bug-a-boo the statement that the English manufacturers want free trade in America, but I found matters very different, for the British do not want free trade in the United States. Several gentlemen engaged in large manufacturing interests of various kinds told me that if the tariff was taken off of all goods sent to the United States, their business would be ruined, for the reason that if the American could get his raw materials, of certain kinds, free of duty, he could far undersell the Englishman."

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

Apropos of the general ignorance about antique furniture a writer says: "Not more than two people out of ten can tell whether a bit of furniture is Louis XIV., XV. or XVI., rococo or Renaissance. As a general rule, when they don't know they call it empire, as the doctors call things 'grip' when no diagnosis is possible. Chairs are the most characteristic pieces of furniture of all the periods, as they do not admit of so much complication of detail, and are usually carried out with more conservative attention to the salient points. Louis XV. has lyre-shaped legs, often with an effect of network carried through the decoration; his predecessor is very much the same, save that the network is never seen. Louis XVI. furniture has straight turned legs, and rococo partakes of the characteristics of all, with the addition of shell or scroll patterns wherever they can be introduced.

"The empire style, pure and simple, consists of dark woods inlaid. The inlaying was originally of brass, but that used to come loose and disturb the equanimity of the court ladies by catching their gowns, so what is now known as marqueterie, inlaying with mother of pearl and different colored woods, was introduced in its place. Empire style and the modern Adams are so alike that it takes a keen observer to see the difference. There is one tiny, infallible sign—in the Adams everything is angular; there is not a curve to be seen. Renaissance furniture is all heavy and massive, totally unrelieved by anything save the most ponderous carvings, that only emphasize the gloom they are supposed to lighten."—Jenness Miller Monthly.

THREE ELECTRICAL MILLIONS.

"I see that Thomas Edison is now rated at $3,000,000," said S. J. House. "I knew Tom when he was a barefoot boy living at Fort Gratiot, Mich. He was always tinkering with telegraphy, and once rigged up a line from his home to mine, a block away. I could not receive very well, and sometimes I would come out, climb on the fence and holler over to know what he said. That always angered him; he seemed to take it as a reflection upon his telegraph line."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE EARLY BIRD.

Professor—I hear that your glass eater has just died. Our college would like to get his body to dissect.

Museum Director—You're too late doctor; we've just disposed of it to a telegraph company.

"What on earth do they want of it?"

"I believe they intend to cut it up into insulators."—Truth.

PROBABLY COOKED.

A loud, rasping and impatient voice rang out from the kitchen. It was the voice of the new cook.

"Mrs. Billus!"

"Well, Mary?"

"You told me to bile the water, mem, and I've been bilin' it an hour and a half. I want to know if you think it's done yet. —Chicago Tribune.

WILL ASSIST HIS MEMORY.

"Who is that fellow?"

"His name is—well, I've forgotten it again. I never could remember it. He's always trying to borrow a dollar or two from me."

"And you can't remember his name? Lend him the dollar or two some day."—Chicago Tribune.

About seven miles from Ash Grove, Mo., is a natural phenomenon known as "Boggy Mound." It is 90 feet in circumference, and 10 or 12 feet in the center. It seems to be saturated with water, and the whole mound may be shaken as if it were constructed of jelly or india rubber.

What Funny Things We Hear.

The Alabama election does not prove that a majority of the white voters are drifting over to the republican party, but with the present management and tendency of the democratic party, and that they will bolt whenever there is a reasonable provocation for such a course, and compel said party to look to the negroes for the votes required to elect its candidates.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dead Folks Cost the Most.

We don't need to kick about the appropriations by congress for pensions so long as we allow $4,000 or $5,000 for liquor and lunch at the burial of a dead member.—Bradford Era.

Prima Facie Evidence.

A Sandusky man was found dead with a package of Editor Halstead's Cincinnati Commercial Gazette letters on his person. The coroner didn't deem an inquest necessary.—New York World.

THE TOLEDO BEE.

On the Beautiful Maumee.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE BEE.

THIS COUPON and 10 cents will take you on the STEAMER WELLINGTON R. BURT *on any round trip* IN THE DAY TIME.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON *and present it at the ticket office or on the boat* WITH 10 CENTS *in money and you will be entitled to a round trip ride on the day mentioned in this coupon. Good from any place to any other place and return where the Burt stops.*

Save fare, have a splendidr ide, and accept the compliments of the BEE

NOT GOOD ON NIGHT TRIPS.

Good for August 28-9 Only

ASHLEY NOT IN IT.

Meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

Undecided to Adopt the Baber Law—May Follow Some Other System.

The republican central county committee spent all the forenoon in listening to learned theories on the Baber law.

Col. Bonner, chairman of the committee, invited John F. Kumler, C. P. Griffin, J. Kent Hamilton, J. S. Southard, W. I. Squires and others to give the committee some points on the Baber law.

All of the speakers present suggested a change, but did not like the idea of following the democratic lead pure and simple.

Mr. Griffin wanted the candidates chosen by direct vote of the people and that the one receiving the majority of the votes be Lucas county's candidate.

Mr. Southard opposed that; it would be barring out other candidates. Lucas county will have 99 votes and all the others combined 96.

He favored having a board of election in each ward and township who would control all such elections.

Ex-Mayor Hamilton would be suited with either the old or the proposed system. He thought, however, that the people desired a change.

Mr. Squire had no particular pointers to give and favored either plan.

After discussing the matter pro and con for two hours the committee adjourned until 2 o'clock, when further plans were developed and discussed.

Gov. Ashley was present, but was not called upon to speak. Evidently the gentleman is not considered in it by Col. Bonner and his committee.

IMMENSE SEED HOUSE

To be Erected By A. L. Backus & Son

On the East Side Adjoining the Union Elevator—It Will be Completely of Iron.

A. L. Backus & Son are arranging for the erection of an immense seed warehouse on the East Side adjoining the Union elevator.

It will be 200 feet by 300 feet and built completely of iron.

Mr. Samuel Backus was asked this morning relative to the project. He said: "It is under way now, but it will be some time before we have the details complete. It will adjoin our present elevator and will be directly on the water front connecting with the Lake Shore, the T. & O. C. and several other roads."

Mr. Backus further said that it would be equipped with every modern improvement, and particularly in the matter of fire protection.

The project is a great one and will result beneficially to East Toledo.

CITED INTO COURT.

Mr. Broer Will be Called Upon by Creditors

To Explain Under Oath the Details of His Recent Business Transactions.

There are practically no new developments in the Broer case. Nothing has been heard from the securities. The mortgages were forwarded to Clayton county, Ky., by a certain bank in this city for record and investigation.

Mr. Kohn, in conversation with a Bee this morning, said:

"There have been reflections cast upon Mr. Broer's honesty in this land sale. I want to say that the securities will be turned over to the creditors as soon as they are returned, regardless of their value. The remainder of the diamonds will be accounted for in due time."

Next week proceedings will be filed in probate court by the creditors against Mr. Broer in aid of execution. On a day fixed by that court Mr. Broer will be cited to appear in court and, under oath, answer any and all questions propounded by the creditors, through their attorneys, relative to his business transactions.

BICYCLE TRACK.

Yost & Co. to Inaugurate a Novel Innovation.

A Quarter Mile Track, 30 Feet Wide of Asphalt—To be Opened With a Tournament.

The Yost Bicycle company have originated and will execute a novel idea in the way of a bicycle track.

It will be constructed near the works, and will be a quarter of a mile in length, 30 feet wide and built of asphalt.

It will be constructed this season and the opening will be accompanied by a bicycle tournament in which cyclers of this city will be given a chance to compete.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Lack of Sewerage.

To the Editor: The attention you call to lack of sewerage in portions of the Fifth ward is timely, when a cholera epidemic is threatening us. An equally important thing, however, is municipal legislation making house connections with sewers, where these have been for years constructed, compulsory. Property renting at fair figures on Broadway has neither sewer connections nor vaults, exposing the neighborhood to poisonous exhalations, however much care may be taken to keep adjoining premises in a sanitary condition. The health of the whole neighborhood should not be thus endangered. MARTHA.

Referred to the Garbage Department.

To the Editor: Having tried various ways to reach the ears of the city scavenger, without success, I will now call to him through the columns of the Bee. I want to speak loud enough so that he, the health officer, board of health, city physician, and every person interested in good sanitary conditions of our city, may hear the following truthful words.

I have, repeatedly, through the health officer, during the past month, requested the city scavenger to call at 2723 and 2725 Monroe street for garbage. I have notified the health officer and city physician. I have requested Judge Sala to ascertain why our garbage has not been removed—all to no purpose thus far.

The only information I have gained was through one of the city scavenger's friends, who informed me that the said official was displeased because a complaint had been made from our premises, and also that he did not get money enough to pay him for the amount of work required. Now, Mr. Bee, please inform me how to get rid of our melon rinds and corn husks. We have buried them until the burying ground is a veritable swamp of decaying vegetable matter. A. NOTEMAN.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Chicago has 6,000 saloons.
London has 700,000 houses.
'Frisco leads the cable roads.
Dairy schools grow in favor.
Brooklyn has a copper dwelling.
Uncle Sam has 140,000 Chinese.
False teeth are made for horses.
We make 55,000 watches a week.
Indians work on Michigan farms.
An electric machine counts coin.
California has a girl blacksmith.
The woman physician is spreading.
It takes five years to tan an elephant's skin.
Glasgow's underground road is nearly ready.
Flour is $60 a barrel in Caracas, Venezuela.
A tunnel from Scotland to Ireland is broached.
A colored girl is meat inspector at Indianapolis.
An electric road will connect Antwerp and Brussels.
Georgia took in $500,000 on watermelons this season.
Santa Cruz has a giant 18 years old, and 6 feet 9 inches high.
A school of 200 porpoises is worth $500. The leather is waterproof.
Krupp's great gun works at Essen consume 1,666 tons of coal and coke a day.
In the Italian silk trade there are 117,000 women employed and but 17,700 men.
A company has been organized in Newfoundland to gather ice from icebergs.
In Saxony about 70 per cent. of the workingmen earn less than $150 per year.
John Mahin has been editor of the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal ever since July 17, 1852.
In Great Britain the yearly loss in wages through ill health is about £10,000,000.
A Little Rock man fractured his arm while getting out of his undershirt one warm night.
Maryland was named from Queen Henrietta Maria. In the charter its name in Latin was Terra Marie, meaning the land of Maria or Mary's land.
The railway mileage in Canada has about doubled in the past ten years. In 1881 it was 7,260, and in 1891, 14,000.
Hops in Sacramento valley are threatened with much damage from a small red spider which has appeared in large numbers.
A 2-year-old colt, the property of Putnam Wilson, of Newport, Me., was found a short time ago fastened to a tree by the hair of his tail.
New York will exhibit at the world's fair sections of all the trees which are indigenous to the state. Of these there are 43 species and 85 varieties.
The guests at a Springfield hotel recently presented one of the waitresses with a pair of roller skates in hopes of being waited on more rapidly.
English medical authorities are coming to the conclusion that the smoking of pure opium is not nearly so injurious to Chinamen as has been supposed.
Three men in France competed to see who could drink the most water. One swallowed twelve quarts, the second nine and the third seven. All three died from the effects.
Two women have been appointed bridge tenders in New Jersey, one at Green Bank and the other at Lower Bank. These are believed to be the only female bridge tenders in the world.
A single glass eye can rarely be worn more than a year without being polished, for the surface becomes roughened by the action of the tears, etc., and irritates the lids as they rub over it.
The Indian government has voted 40,000 rupees for the purpose of making an exhibit of teas at the Chicago fair and 10,000 rupees for the decoration of the Indian pavilion and grounds.
Mr. Cleveland writes all his letters between 10 o'clock at night and 2 o'clock in the morning. This habit the ex-president contracted at the white house, and a correspondent writing from Gray Gables stigmatizes it as a bad one.
Large families are very common among the factory population of Lewistown, Me. Henry McCraw has raised 19 children, of whom 13 are living. The mother is a healthy woman of 43. Noel Gaudette has raised 19 children, of whom 14 are living, the youngest 11 years of age and the eldest 33.
Alan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur, is about to revisit America, for the first time since his father's death. Mr. Arthur, who used to be called "Prince of Washington," is a handsome and athletic man, an excellent rider across country, and a good shot. He is a great favorite in Paris.
Russia has still many old and curious marriage customs which would be interesting to the Mona Caird cult. One is for the bride and bridegroom to race madly down the aisle as soon as the bridal procession enters the church, because of the belief that whoever places a foot first on the cloth in front of the altar will be master in the household.
A newspaper in Cape Colony, Africa, where a plague of locusts prevails, reports the adoption by a village council of the following motion, designed to head off the legislature: "Seeing locusts are a plague which can not be looked upon otherwise than as a punishment sent us from above, this meeting most strongly condemns the proclamation of a law for the eradication of the said plague."
Shall a man take off his hat to a maid servant who is employed in his household, and if not, what shall he do when he chances to meet her? This matter has been gravely discussed in the London Spectator and other English papers, and it has occurred to somebody to suggest that the man need not do anything until the maid, exercising woman's universal prerogative, has signified that she is graciously pleased to recognize him in public.
A recent magazine article by President Hyde, of Bowdoin college, entitled "Impending Paganism in New England," has created a great stir among the protestant clergy and laity of Maine, and a red-hot discussion of the religious situation is now in progress. Rev. Walker Gwynne, an Episcopal clergyman of Augusta, recently declared that "the ancient and divinely ordained priesthood of the church Catholic has been abandoned and in its place has been put a humanely ordained order of preachers, possessing and claiming no authority from Christ or his apostles, but depending for their influence upon their own personal characteristics."
An excellent cough candy is made of slippery elm, flaxseed and sugar. Soak a gill of whole flaxseed in a half pint of water. In another dish put a cup of broken bits of slippery elm and cover this also with boiling water. Let these stand for two hours. Then strain them both through a muslin cloth into a saucepan containing a pound and a half of granulated sugar. Extract all the liquor you can, stir the sugar until it is melted, and then boil it until it turns to candy. Pour it out at once when it reaches this point on to greased paper. This is the old-fashioned rule. The candy is more palatable if the juice of two lemons is added to it after it has cooked for ten minutes.
Dr. Lauder Brunton, in the course of a recent letter published on "Mastication," at St. Bartholomew's hospital, made use of the following remarks: "I think it was a magnificent stroke of genius on the part of the president of the Royal college of Physicians, Sir Andrew Clark, when he informed Mr. Gladstone that he had one mouth and thirty-two teeth, and that for every mouthful of food he took every tooth should have a chance, so that he should take thirty-two bites to every mouthful. And," continued Dr. Brunton, "if the patient has lost some of his teeth he should allow two bites for every missing tooth, and even that will not always do if many teeth have gone."

AT THE THEATERS.

Ship Ahoy, The Pulse of New York, Cupid's Chariot

Are the Attractions Coming—Underground Is Not a Frantic Success, No More Is the Wheeler Orchestra—The Wonderland Opening.

An exceedingly small audience witnessed the presentation of the comedy-drama, Underground, at Wheeler's last evening. It might not be just to say that the piece is a poor one, as a certain class of theatergoers have demanded such a play to be written. It is perhaps no better or no worse than the hords of like plays on the stage to-day. It is possible that it might take with a certain class, but as an artistic production Underground is a failure. The Wheeler opera house orchestra didn't add much to the enjoyment of the performance with its medley of dreary funeral marches.

Some of the people in the piece are quite clever, especially so was Frank Karrington, as Thos. Dawson. Alfred Beverley, Oscar Girard and Clara Coleman were also very good in their respective roles. Underground will be presented again this evening.

A Week of Opera.

Commencing Monday, September 5 there will be a week of opera at Wheeler's, when the new nautical comic opera, Ship Ahoy, will be presented. It is said that no comic opera since the days of Pinafore and Erminie has been written to equal it. The libretto was written by H. Grattan Donnelly, who is responsible for such well known comedy concerts as Later On, Natural Gas, etc. Fred Miller jr., has clothed it with bright, catchy music. The opera was presented 100 nights in New York and 150 nights in Boston with great success. The story runs that the Orfols opera company is shipwrecked en route to the West Indies and are discovered at the rise of the curtain on a deserted island. They are rescued by the Cuckoo, of the U. S. fleet and on board ship things get all tangled up to be straightened out before the fall of the curtain.

The Wonderland.

The Wonderland theater and museum opens Monday evening. It is a model amusement establishment. On the first floor is a cosy little theater, capable of seating comfortably some 100 people where first-class performances will be given afternoon and evening. The second floor will be the museum, where all the strange freaks and wonderful novelties in the museum world will be on exhibition from time to time. On the floors above will be an Eden musee of wax work groupes, fitted up much like the famous Eden musee in New York; a menagerie and a hall of taxidermy. The whole five floors of the spacious building will be filled with rare and curious people and things.

Among the numerous attractions will be an exhibition of special interest to ladies. A silk industry exhibit by Prof. Pan Wallace, who shows the whole process of making silk, from extracting the silk from the cocoon to the weaving. There will also be Nero, the lightning modeler in crude clay, Miss Jennie Quigley, the famous Lilliputian, in songs and impersonations, La Petit Freddy, the child actor, dancer and vocalist from across the water George C. Davis, the impersonator, Binns & Burns, musical artists, who come from the Casino Roof Garden, New York, Ando, the Japanese juggler, Oume, the Japanese lady magician, and others.

The museum opens for the general public at 7 p. m. Monday. The city officials and the press will go through the establishment Monday afternoon.

Stage performances will be given daily at 2:30, 4:30, 8 and 9:30 p. m.

The entrance of the building has been fitted up in the most elaborate manner and the Toledo Wonderland will be one of the best, if not the best, museum plants in the country.

The Pulse of New York.

The Pulse of New York will be the attraction at the People's next week. The piece is from the prolific pen of Howard P. Taylor, the author of May Blossom, one of the most charming plays ever written. If Mr. Taylor could write May Blossom, as he did, there is no reason why his new piece, although perhaps it is in another line, will not prove as great a success.

The Pulse of New York is a melodrama. It will be well presented both as to scenery and company. Of the scenic attractions, the steam pile driver in operation, given in the first act, is one of the most striking. The elevated railroad is also another striking achievement in this line. In the third act, pleasing specialties are introduced by Miss Millard, Mr. James, and Master Georgie Elliott. The scene showing pier 26 of East River is a very ingenious piece of stage work. The great fire scene is one of the most remarkable efforts of the kind ever offered to the public. It is old in conception and elaborately worked out. The episode which shows the heroine jumping from the window of a New York mansion, into a net held by the firemen, being especially realistic.

The piece will no doubt draw well here.

A Bicycle Comedy.

The fact that Tuxedo is such a big success might argue well for the new bicycle comedy that is to be presented at Wheeler's Monday evening, as George Thatcher and Henry J. Sayers, the late manager of Tuxedo are the projectors and owners. The piece is called Cupid's Chariot. A love story is woven into the piece, the plot of which centers around a bicycle race, which is said to be one of the most realistic pieces of stage mechanism ever attempted. The course and the grand stand are shown with the crowds of people gathered to see the races. The bicyclists enter into a contest at full speed and the race is most realistic. Prof. Barber, one of the best men in the world on the wheel, is with the company, also the well-known Power brothers.

A Barrel of Money.

A Barrel of Money continues to draw large audiences at the People's. The piece closes its engagement here this evening. The company is a good one and the play is enhanced by excellent scenery and mechanical effects.

ELECTRICITY IN THE CORSET.

Now that electricity is being more and more widely used, it is now longer safe for a woman to carry her watch in the place where it has always been most secure—in her corsets. A New York woman, a few days ago, was going to pay a visit of curiosity to an electric light plant. She was warned that her watch might become charged with electricity, and so she did not take it with her.

The precaution was useless. The next day the movements of the watch were most eccentric. Now it was fast, now slow, but never right. She asked her husband, who was an electrician, what could be the matter with it, and he soon found that her corset steels had been charged with electricity during her visit to the plant, and that next day, when she placed her watch in its usual resting place, the charge had been communicated to its works.

Of course women have often worn corsets that have been "charged"—at the shop. But here is a new idea. A young woman in Pennsylvania brought suit against a gallant the other day because he tried to hug her against her will while they were driving together. If her corsets had been charged with electricity the young man would have been shocked, not she.—New York World.

The performances at Bayreuth this season do not excite the customary interest. The English newspapers, which in former years criticised them at length, this year pay them little or no attention. The cause of this change is undoubtedly the greed of the Widow Wagner and her associates. The New York Tribune puts the matter in a nutshell when it says: "The fact is that unless there is a prompt return to the traditions of the early festivals, unless Bayreuth is made the training school in which Wagner's purposes and methods shall be taught in obedience to the laws laid down by him and understood by the musicians—not as interpreted by Madame Wagner—the festival will cease to have a reason for existence outside of that which is the motive of the showman."

A PENNY SAVED IS TWOPENCE EARNED.

A little SOZODONT, used right along every day, costs but little trouble and is pleasant always. It saves years of suffering from diseased gums and teeth in later days. Its use is economical of time and comfort. Use SOZODONT.

27% Difference

The "Royal" the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder.

Whether any other baking powder is equal to "Royal," let the official reports decide. When the different powders were purchased on the open market and examined by Prof. Chandler, of the New-York Board of Health, the result showed that Royal Baking Powder contained twenty-seven per cent. greater strength than any other brand.

When compared in money value, this difference would be as follows:

If one pound of Royal Baking Powder sells for 50 cents,

One pound of no other powder is worth over 36 cents.

If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer in place of the Royal, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.

Col. J. H. McLaughlin, who lives on a ranch south of Seattle, Wash., and who calls himself the retired champion heavyweight wrestler of the world, is in a badly bruised condition from a desperate struggle with a wild bull. The bull cornered him in a ten-acre lot, and he had to fight for his life. He finally threw the bull to the ground, and held him there until men came to his assistance from a neighboring field. McLaughlin said it was the hardest match of his life, and that the bull was harder to handle than Whistler, Sufur or Muldoon, his former antagonists, from whom he won the championship.

A peculiar boycott is in progress at Fargo, N. D. The business men of the town have boycotted the Northern Pacific railroad because the company won't build a new station and hotel there. They have issued a circular to all their business connections asking them to ship their goods over other lines.

Her mistress advised her suing the railroad company for damages. "I certainly would sue them, aunty," she said, "and for good sized damages, too."

Mme. Carnot, wife of the president of France, is the antithesis in physical and mental attractiveness of the preceding mistress of the Elysee, Mme. Grevy, for whereas the latter was a plain and practical old lady, devoid of the graces which the French demand of women in official station, Mme. Carnot is as charming as she is clever. She is also one of the best dressed women in Paris, and though she is deaf and wears eye glasses she fascinates.

Count Emmanuel MacMahon, third son of Marshal MacMahon, ex-president of the French republic, has arrived in Queenstown, accompanied by his young wife. The count will visit the ancient home of his ancestors at Torrodill in the County Limerick. Torrodill is now a ruin, but it will doubtless possess a deep interest for a MacMahon.

The private apartments of Queen Victoria are hung with a series of paintings representing incidents in her domestic life since the time of her marriage. The latest addition to the series is a picture by Mr. Reid, R. S. A., of the christening of the youngest child of Princess Beatrice, an event that took place last year.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, PIANOS Gildemeister & Kroeger Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant,
311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO

341 STRASBURGER'S 341

MID-SUMMER

CLEARANCE SALE!

OF

SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

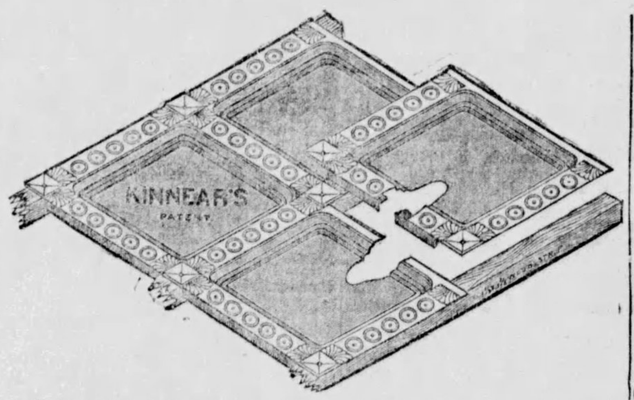
In order to dispose of all Summer Footwear we will sell same at and below cost. Below we quote a few closing out prices:

LADIES'	Ladies' Oxford Ties	MENS'.
FORMER PRICE	FORMER PRICE	FORMER PRICE
$5 50 now $4 35	$5 00 now $3 50	$6 00 now $4 35
$5 00 now $3 35	$4 00 now $2 75	$5 00 now $3 35
$4 00 now $2 75	$3 50 now $2 35	$4 00 now $2 85
$3 50 now $2 35	$3 00 now 2 00	$3 50 now $2 35
$2 50 now $1 65	$2 00 now $1 35	$2 50 now $1 95
In fact, we will close out all our Ladies' Shoes without	The above must be closed out in a few days.	$2 00 now $1 37 Gentlemen, these are for a few days only.

ISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES

L. STRASBURGER,

341 SUMMIT STREET.



Kinnear's Patent Steel Ceiling

In its various designs fills all requirements. Economy, beauty and durability are the elements sought. Easily put on; easily cleaned. Will admit of fine decoration. See samples Boody House lobby, New Beebuilding and Chamber of Commerce building. Send for catalogue.

THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO., Sole Manufacturers, Columbus, Ohio.

THE DRESS IS FINISHED, SO AM I."

A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball-room; "a queen of society is radiant to-night."

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary frame and aching head have known no rest—for "the dress must be finished in time."

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One, through hot-house culture, luxury, and excitement, and the other, through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause. The Vegetable Compound will enable both to meet the demands of society.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, that Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and is invaluable to the Change of Life. Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor. Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, etc., and invigorates the whole system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, the Compound has no rival.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

An illustrated book, entitled "Guide to Health and Etiquette," by Lydia E. Pinkham, is of great value to ladies. We will present a copy to any one addressing us with two 2-cent stamps.

ONE WEEK! COMMENCING Monday, 7 p. m., AUG. 29

WONDERLAND

J. H. MOORE, Prop'r.

CURIO HALL
ART GALLERY
EDEN MUSEE
M·U·S·E·U·M
MANAGARIE
COSMORAMA
THEATER

ONE WEEK! COMMENCING Monday, 7 p. m., AUG. 29

J. H. MOORE'S AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES

DETROIT——| WONDERLAND, Griswold St. Theater.
TORONTO——| MOORE'S MUSES.
TOLEDO——| WONDERLAND.

AN EXHIBITION —OF— Special Interest .. to .. Ladies.

The World's Most Famous LILLIPUTIAN, MISS JENNIE QUIGLEY, ACTRESS, SONGSTRESS, IMPERSONATOR.

To the Public of Toledo:

I RESPECTFULLY beg leave to address a brief open letter. In throwing open the doors of a new place of amusement in your city and at the very outset making a special request for the patronage of your ladies and children, I feel that I am called upon to offer my personal assurance of the character of the performances and other attractions which shall appear in the Toledo Wonderland. To this feature of my enterprises I have always given my most assiduous personal attention, for I cannot but feel that in this one particular a great responsibility rests upon me alone. Your wives and little ones have, perhaps, been at times beguiled into places bearing the name Museum, which were unfit for them to enter. It is unfortunate that in most of our large cities, except Chicago, New York and a few other great Eastern cities, where Museums in the true sense of the word have been established, that some odium has been attached to the name.

But casting aside thoughts of such alleged Museums, the mind dwells on the word as the name of a place for the exhibition of everything beautiful, grand, curious and quaint—a place where one becomes lost in wonder, interest and admiration.

I hope that the people of Toledo will at least reserve their judgment as to which class the Toledo Wonderland belongs until by a visit to Wonderland, or through friends, or the press of the city, they have become informed of the character of its exhibitions.

Wonderland will, to an extent, be a departure from everything in the way of amusement places which have yet been established in your city, combining as it does a Museum and a Theater. In the former will be exhibited only such curiosities and wonders as are perfectly fit for the eyes of the youngest child or the most sensitive lady—antiquities, strange peoples and curious articles made by them, interesting animals, educated birds, and animals strange but not monstrous, freaks of nature, phenomena, beautiful works in wax, in fact anything that may be either interesting or instructive.

In the Theater, clean, entertaining stage performances shall be given by the best specialty talent procurable. Absolutely nothing shall be permitted to creep in that could offend the most religiously inclined person.

Innocent pleasure for the children, and interest, instruction and pleasure for the older folks, shall always be the motto followed in Wonderland.

Now one word more: On May, 1890, I purchased the Wonderland in Detroit, Mich. I did so with the intention of making an experiment. Of late years attendance at the high-priced theaters had fallen off. Few of that great body of people who toil for daily existence were seen in seats that sold for 50 cents, $1 and $2 for a few hours of amusement. To me it was apparent that the ever decreasing price paid wage earners for a day's labor was having its first effect on the theaters. They had in better days attended meritorious performances and could not at once come down to the meritless and often filthy performances given at cheap prices. I decided therefore to offer first-class theatrical performances in connection with the museum attractions, all for the one small price of 10 cents, adding only 5 and 10 cents extra for reserved seats. The result was phenomenal. Workingmen came to Wonderland and brought their families, and to this class I have always catered since and I find that numbers fully make up for the smallness of the price and I am able to give the very best for a very small sum of money. An average of nearly 3,000 people have daily visited the Detroit Wonderland, and press and public are an authority for my statement of its popularity. Lately I purchased the Eden Musee and Theater in Toronto and placed it on the same basis with a like result. The same attractions, both on the stage and in the curio hall, will appear in Toledo that do in Detroit and Toronto.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
J. H. MOORE.

SILK INDUSTRY .. EXHIBIT ..

Presided over by the

CALIFORNIA SILK KING

PROF. PAUL WALLACE.

A feature without counterpart in the history of museums, illustrating the various habits of the artful silkworm, natural and phenomenal transformations and stages of the existence of this curious creature, with truthful and graphic lectures by PROF. WALLACE, a gentleman who originally experimented fourteen years in Lyons, France, discovering, as he did, the missing link to the successful raising of silk.

THE ITALIAN GYPSY BAND.

NERO!

... THE ONLY ...

Lightning Artist in Crude Clay.

He can model any object or characteristics of any nationality that you may suggest, in from one to two minutes' time.

THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE ARTISTS!

EDEN MUSEE

Christ on Calvary.
Sobriety.
Intemperance.
Mortgaging the Homestead.
Romeo and Juliet.
Anarchists.
Innocent Victim.
Abraham's Sacrifice.
Surrender of Lee.

THEATRE.

LEE'S SURRENDER TO GRANT!

The Largest and Most Picturesque Wax Group in the World.

1. Col. Charles Marshall.
2. General Lee.
3. Maj.-Gen. S. Williams.
4. Maj. Gen. Ed. O. C. Ord.
5. Brig. Gen. J. A. Rawlins.
6. Col. Ely S. Parker.
7. Maj. Gen. R. Ingals.
8. Col. (now Gen.) H. Porter.
9. Col. Fred T. Dent.
10. Gen. Grant.
11. Col. Orville E. Babcock.
12. Col. Adam Badeau.
13. Gen. Custer.
14. Maj. Gen. J. G. Barnard.
15. Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
16. Col. T. S. Bowers.

ANDO

Japan's Greatest Juggler and Balancer. Astonishing Feats with Japanese Stick and Ball; also Wonderful Top Spinning, and a varied repertoire of strange performances. Late of Cleveland's Minstrels and Oura's Royal Japs.

OUME

Japan's Greatest Lady Magician, Necromancer and Fantasist, in Graceful Illusions peculiar to the most Eastern East. Bewitching style and costliest native wardrobe, late of Harry Williams' Own Company, and direct from the Principal Theaters of America and Japan.

A UNITED Consolidated Organization that has appeared in all the principle theaters in this country. A Modern Vaudeville Syndicate.

LA PETIT FREDDY,

The Remarkable Child Actor-Dancer. Direct from Casino Roof Garden, New York City.

BINNS AND BURNS.

GEORGE C. DAVIS.

LA ❁ PETIT ❁ FREDDY'S ❁ TRANSATLANTIQUES!

10c ---ALWAYS SEES EVERYTHING AT WONDERLAND---PRICES NEVER ADVANCED--- RESERVED SEATS IN THEATER 5c and 10c. DOORS OPEN DAILY AT 1 p. m. and 7 p. m. ---PERFORMANCES AT 2:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m., and 9:30 p. m. DAILY--- 10c

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(NEW SUBJECTS.)

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(FROM BEST ARTISTS.)

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We have a full stock of very choice designs for the Fall and Winter trade in

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Of the choicest patterns and makes. These special designs we control for this market. We solicit an inspection of our goods and prices at the

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Why buy the poor and cheaply made unfilled House Refrigerators offered by the trade of Toledo? I will sell you a genuine Stevens Charcoal Filled Refrigerator for less money, and can show you the difference between a poor one and a good one.
Refrigerators for $9, $11, $13.50, $14.50, $16.50, $18.50, $26, $28, $42, $45, $60 and up.

CENTRIC.

"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright,
Whenever you sit down to write."
"For reasons two," and then he told her,
"'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder."
Get one of
Ernest Reeves & Co., Stationers,
Phone 1271. 223 Summit Street.
75 cent and Dollar Wall Paper, "Elegant Patterns," at 50 and 75 cents. Too much rain!

Save Money!

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We can save you money and give you the best work ever offered. Don't fail to make appointments now and avoid the rush, as everybody must have a dozen of our $3 Cabinets.

Van Loo & Trost,
328 Summit St.

RECOMPENSE.

Think not because thy path is hard,
And troubles press thee sore,
Till flesh doth fail, and faith is almost gone,
That God is blind, forgetful of thy need,
Or heedless of thy pain;
He only bids thee trust in Him,
And He will lead thee on.

Some day beyond this stormy sea,
When trials all are o'er;
When down is laid thy burden at His feet,
The radiance of His smile, His glad "Well Done,"
Will more than recompense thee for
The sorrow and the pain.

We tremble as we think of deeds
Committed, that we fain,
Would gnad, forget and duty, left undone,
Like a grim spectre haunts our way.
Our God is merciful and just;
We leave our lives with him,
Assured that He in pity knows it all,
And still in tenderness doth lead us home.

Where He shall lead us at the close
Of Life's long Day, there'll be
No parting; pain and sin shall be unknown;
His face our light, His voice the music, and
His hand shall build the mansions fair,
Where we shall dwell forevermore.

Then be it ours to trust, and strive,
Unworthy as we are,
To be more worthy of the Love that guides us Home.
Patient in trials, tender, kind and true,
To those about us, leading them with us into endless Day.

DESIRE L.
Toledo.

BEESWAX.

In the new Maine town of Rumford Falls, where not even a log hut stood a year ago, a $10,000 residence is building and 700 men are at work upon mills and other structures.

The fisheries department has received advices to the effect that the mackerel catch of the New England fishing fleet to date is 22,000 barrels—exactly twice as much as last year.

A fishing party in Texas took the following with them. Six fishing rods, a loaf of bread, three cans of sardines, a frying pan, one towel, one bar of soap, 13 bottles and two jugs.

Madison, Ga., has a queer dog that has a complete figure of the moon and seven stars on one side of his head. The effect is produced by the different coloring of the hair in black and white.

The natural configuration of many mountains suggests the human face, and such physiognomies cut out of the rocks on a gigantic scale are commonly regarded by savages as objects of worship.

The taxidermist of the Smithsonian institution at Washington, denies that the peacock has ugly feet—a condition of affairs which has been very generally accepted as truth as long as the peacock has been known.

A new method of quickly rendering glass transparent during the process of manufacture consists in forcing into the melted materials a stream of oxygen gas, the enormous heat generated oxidizing all deleterious materials.

Rila Kittridge, an expert microscopic penman of Belfast, Me., has written several of Gladstone's speeches upon a postal card and sent the curiosity to the great liberal leader. Some of Mr. Kittridge's writing averages 20,000 words to a postal card.

German born residents furnished 8.76 per cent. of the strength of the union army during the war of the rebellion. The English were represented by the smallest percentage, 2.26, as against 2.38 for other foreigners not classified, and 1.33 of unknown nativity.

A tight-rope dancer was performing at a music hall in Rouen, France, some time ago, when the wire suddenly broke, and she fell from a great height on the conductor of the orchestra. He was so overcome by the shock that he fainted, and when he recovered consciousness was discovered to be deaf and dumb.

The disappearance of the Jim Fisk restaurant recalls to an old New Yorker that there were as cheap restaurants in New York 40 years ago as now. In the fifties there was a handsome cheap restaurant on Chatham Square. Here one could buy for 6 1-4 cents a good slice of beef, with potatoes and turnips. For 6 3-4 cents more one could have plum pudding with a rich sauce. Thus one obtained for 12 1-2 cents, the old York shilling, a wholesome and satisfying meal, and not always in bad company.

COSTLY COOKING.

An Alaskan Woman Comes to Grief With American Methods.

There was wild excitement in Sivashtown, as the straggling row of Indian log huts above the cannery was called, when it was known that Sam, one of the Indian fishermen, had bought the superintendent's old cook stove.

For Mogtus Annie, Sam's wife, had craved for the precious piece of furniture. Now it was safely set up in her log hut, the fire was burning merrily, and the Chinese cook, especially retained at considerable expense to give private lessons in the art of cooking, was instructing Annie in the mysteries of making biscuit.

Every klootchman (Alaskan for woman) in the settlement crowded into Sam's house to watch the proceedings, and gave vent to their admiration in guttural wahs. Only the superintendent of the cannery and the storekeeper winked and smiled at each other, for had they not a large stock of very strong butter and lard on hand, and was not the wily Chinaman standing in with them?

That night lard rose 5 cents and butter 15 cents a pound at the store. All day long smoke poured from Sam's stovepipe. He no longer worked regular hours at the cannery. His time was spent in cutting firewood and fetching butter and lard from the store to his house, for the Chinaman had impressed on Annie the fact that no dish whatever could be properly prepared without an abundance of these articles.

Sam soon saw insolvency staring him in the face. He was not earning anything, and his store bill for butter and lard amounted in one week to $10. Remonstrances were useless, as Annie ruled him with a rod of iron, as every Alaska klootchman does her husband. One day the cannery people were blasting out some rocks in the bed of the salmon stream. Sam sat in solemn silence and watched them.

His brain was working all the time, and at last a brilliant idea struck him. While everyone was watching the effects of a blast, he sneaked up and stole three sticks of powder. Returning home, he divided these into small pieces, which he carefully concealed in his wife's butter keg. Then he got all his personal property together, packed it in his canoe and started out on a deer hunt, announcing that he would be absent for three or four days.

When he returned, log hut, stove and Annie had gone to a better land. Moreover, another klootchman, who had been admiring Annie's culinary performances, had also disappeared, all but a very little of her, which one of the neighbor's boys found down on the beach and brought home in a basket.

As she had met her fate in Sam's abode, he, according to Alaskan native law, was responsible for the accident, and had to settle with the bereaved husband. The woman was old and ugly, but she could bead moccasins cleverly, so they valued her at $200, payable in skins, guns and blankets. When Sam saw that remonstrances were useless he bowed to the inevitable, and, having induced the creditors to give him time to meet his liabilities, he went to work again in the cannery.

The next spring he was lucky at bear hunting, liquidated his debts, and, after working all the summer, in the fall purchased another klootchman.

The chief article of diet of the new menage is plain smoked salmon, and whenever any cooking has to be done it is carried on in an ordinary open fire-place, and not in an American stove.—San Francisco Examiner.

NO WASTE OF PAPER.

"There is no such thing as waste paper," said the junk dealer. "Hardly a scrap of white paper is ever wasted. Every bit of it that is thrown away is carefully gathered up, and finds its way eventually to the mill again to be made over. The note book in your hand may furnish material for the pages on which you will write a letter six months hence, and perhaps a year later you will unknowingly find it incorporated in a summer novel with yellow covers. Thus the stock of paper that supplies the world is used over and over again indefinitely through the medium of scavengers, the dealers in junk and the factories, which are continually engaged in transforming the discarded material into fresh and clean sheets.

"Brown paper, however, is different. Because it is composed of nothing more valuable than straw it is mostly thrown away and never used again. I would not pay you 25 cents for a ton of it. A few years ago old newspapers were worth four cents a pound, being made of rags. Now they are manufactured out of wood pulp and straw and their market value is only a quarter of a cent pound. Office papers, such as old bills and such scraps, are worth the same price as newspapers, while what we call 'office sweepings,' composed largely of envelopes, are quoted at 15 cents a hundred weight.

"The kind of paper for which I pay the highest price is such stuff as ledgers, with covers torn off, and other fine writing paper. For that kind of material I will give $1.25 a hundred weight. "Reading books' are worth 50 cents a hundred pounds. Ordinary mixed white paper has a value of 15 cents a hundred. Old metals I purchase just as I do waste paper. For old iron I pay 25 cents a hundredweight and for old lead 3 1-2 cents a pound, by the quantity. Old copper is worth 7 cents a pound and old brass fetches from 5 to 6 cents. There are people who deal in second-hand machinery, but I only buy it as old iron. Safes, wheels and dumbbells I buy and sell as such, when they are in good condition."

THE AGE OF PAPER.

What has Been Accomplished During the Nineteenth Century.

The world has seen its iron age and its brazen age, but the Paper Record says this is the age of paper. We are making so many things of paper that it will soon be true that without paper there is nothing made. We live in paper houses, wear paper clothing and sit on paper cushions in paper cars rolling on paper wheels. If we lived in Bergen, Norway, we could go on Sunday to a paper church.

We do a paper business over paper counters, buying paper goods, paying for them with paper money, and deal in paper stocks on paper margins. We row races in paper boats for paper prizes. We go to paper theaters where paper actors play to paper audiences. As the age develops the coming man will become more deeply enmeshed in the paper net. He will awake in the morning and creep from under the paper clothing of his paper bed, and put on his paper dressing gown and his paper slippers.

He will walk over paper carpets, down paper stairs, and, seating himself in a paper chair, will read the paper news in the morning paper. A paper bell will call him to his breakfast, cooked in a paper oven, served on paper dishes laid on a paper cloth on a paper table. He will wipe his lips with a paper napkin, and, having put on his paper shoes, paper hat and paper coat, and then taking his paper stick (he has the choice of two descriptions already), he will walk on a paper pavement or ride in a paper carriage to his paper office. He will organize paper enterprises and make paper profits.

He will sail the ocean on paper steamships and navigate the air in paper balloons. He will smoke a paper cigar or paper tobacco in a paper pipe, lighted with a paper match. He will write with a paper pencil, whittle paper sticks with a paper knife, go fishing with a paper fishing-rod, a paper line and a paper hook, and put his catch in a paper basket. He will go shooting with a paper gun, loaded with paper cartridges, and will defend his country in paper forts, with paper cannon and paper bombs. Having lived his paper life and achieved a paper fame and paper wealth, he will retire to paper leisure and die in paper peace.

THE WAY SHE LOOKED.

Young Mr. Fitts—"I never shall forget how sweet you looked the day I proposed to you, dear."

Mrs. Fitts—"How was I dressed?"

Mr. Fitts.—"Lemme see. You had on a dress of some soft light-colored stuff; I forget whether it was white or not. And you had a hat that was trimmed in—that was trimmed like most of the hats were trimmed that year, and shoes, or did you wear slippers? Anyway, I shall never forget just how you looked if I live to be 100 years old."—Indianapolis Journal.

BEYOND THE PASTEUR CURE.

Gertie—Papa, will our new mamma go mad after a while?

Father—What a question! Why do you ask such a thing?

Gertie—Well, I heard her tell the cook yesterday that she got badly bitten when she married you.—Kate Field's Washington.

ROOM FOR DOUBT.

A Settler—Your parlor maid is about to enter my service. Would you mind giving me some information about her character? Is she honest?

Milliner—I am not quite sure. I sent her to you with a bill last week and she hasn't turned up with any money up to now.—Zurcherische Freitagzeitungs.

A MATTER OF WAITING.

Spoony Young Bride (to newly-made young husband)—What would you do were I to die before you did?

Young Husband—I should wait and see what you would do under the same circumstances and follow your example.—Texas Siftings.

HARDLY A COMPLIMENT.

"That fortune teller said an awfully mean thing to poor old Miss Meridish."

"What did he say?"

"Told her he could do nothing for her. Said he read the future and not the past."

THE LAUGHING OWL.

The Little Nonsense Sometimes Heard Proceeding From This Wisest Bird.

Over 20 years ago, traveling on foot through a rough section in the eastern part of Missouri, I found myself toward sunset in a solid German settlement. They almost without exception keep cross dogs—usually bulldogs of savage ferocity, often dangerous for their owners if approached after being loosened from their chains at nightfall, says the Kansas City Times. For this reason it was hazardous to travel after sunset, so I began an hour before sundown to find a lodging place for the night, but the Germans either could not or would not understand me. The shades of night were gathering when I saw with pleasure the light of a camp-fire shining on two white-covered emigrant wagons in the woods down below the road I was traveling. They proved to be Americans, and when I told them how I was situated they gave me a friendly welcome, and we passed a pleasant evening by that campfire.

After we retired to rest, and perfect quiet reigned in the camp, there arose on the still night air the most hideous, diabolical laughter that ever greeted the ears of mortal man. The boy lying beside me made a fair imitation of the sound. "What is it?" I asked. "That," said the father, "is a laughing owl; the boy is mocking it in his sleep."

Some time after, still prospecting in Missouri, I reached after dark a ferryhouse and which was also a tavern, on the Osage river, in a thinly populated district. The house was filled with mulattoes and negroes of all shades, from that of a new saddle to a pot black. The ferryman was preparing for spring work on his farm so here was no room for me. Two negroes rowed me across the river, and going up the bank I soon found by the starlight a road which I followed but a short distance, when my way was barred by a fence. As I hoped to strike the road again at another point, I turned off into an apparently new road in the woods, but soon in the darkness lost my landmark, the fence and my way, too.

To stay in the woods on a very cold April night was not desirable, so I listened earnestly for some sound of human habitation, as the crowing of a cock or barking of a dog, that would lead me to a house. Standing there in that impressive silence of the woods at night there came at length a welcome sound, a low laugh as from a distance, from some negro hut, perhaps, but better to sit up at night, even in a negro shanty, than to stumble around in the darkness in the strange depths of the Osage woods. I started in the direction, traveled some distance and listened again for a repetition of the sound, when suddenly, right overhead, arose that unearthly, blood-curdling, fiendish laughter.

I have stood face to face with a furious maniac and looked on his glaring, bloodshot eyes, lips flecked with foam, face of a cadaverous hue, and heard his forced, soulless laughter until it seemed as if more in contact with some hideous demon than a man; yet to me that night that horrid laughter of the laughing owl was a greater strain on the nerves than the demoniac laughter of the maniac.

However, the laughing owl had done me a good turn in bringing me back to the road again, for his voice was the low laughter in the distance I first heard. I climbed over the fence, followed the road about a mile, roused up the inmates of a farmhouse, and was comfortably lodged.

I have examined works on natural history, but cannot find any description or picture of the laughing owl. As I never saw him, he exists in memory and my imagination only as some imp of darkness.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Bunker—"I hear that Marble has married an actress."

Hill—"How did he come to do that?"

Bunker—"He has written a play, and that is the only way he could get a manager to read it."

PHASES OF THE MULE.

You can train a mule to do most anything you don't want him to do.

There is considerable difference between a trained mule and a mule train.

It is easier to train a hop vine than it is a mule.

Mules are a good deal like girls; you never know what they are going to do next. About the time you think that you know them, their dispositions change, and you find that you are not in it.

I never could think enough of a mule to become engaged to one for the length of a minute.

I would rather be a mule than a New York Fifth avenue stage horse any day in the week, not excepting Sunday.—Brooklyn Life.

NEW TREASURY NOTES.

Peculiarities That Make Them Difficult to Counterfeit.

Perhaps the principal object of the revision of the United States paper money is to make the backs of the notes more open—that is, less covered with engraving, that the silk fibres shall be more distinctly visible.

The distinctive paper now in use no longer has the two threads of silk running longitudinally through the note, but in their place are two stripes, each half an inch or so, of short red and blue silk fibres scattered thickly in the paper in such manner that they show only on the reverse of the bill.

These two fibre stripes practically divide the note into three sections of about equal size, and this feature of fibre in the paper is held to be an almost absolute safeguard against successful counterfeiting. But that is only one of several devices employed to insure the inviolability of the currency.

Each note has an entirely separate design, the work of which is so open as to show readily any error of an attempted counterfeit, and no portion of the design is repeated on the same note, so that no small part could be engraved by a skillful operator and then duplicated by mechanical processes to fill any amount of space, as has been the case with some of the previous "paper money" of the government.

The geometrical lathe work of the new designs is said to be the most exquisite and complicated ever executed and such as to baffle any attempt at its illicit reproduction.—Paper World.

LOW RATE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The announcement that the North-Western Line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low rate Harvest Excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great west and northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. A., Chicago & North-Western railway, Chicago.

A CURIOUS "AD."

The Glasgow (Scotland) News has distinguished itself by advertising on a mammoth scale, its Ardenlee effort being known far and near as the largest advertisement in the world. This world famous "ad" is situated on a hillside back of the city above mentioned, and is in the shape of seven beautiful flower beds, the flowers themselves, aided by the configuration of the beds, spelling the words "Glasgow News" in letters that can be plainly read at a distance of four miles. The length of each letter is 40 feet, the total length of the line 323, and the area covered by the flower letters being 14,845 feet. The beds are situated so as to be plainly visible from a distance in all directions save one, the borders of the beds are sown with white flowers, the center with red and purple. The effect upon one unacquainted with the history and object of the curiosity is said to be startling.—Chicago Herald.

Every testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla will bear the closest investigation. No matter where it may be from, it is as reliable and worthy your confidence as if it came from your most respected neighbor.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

ARMSTRONG & CLARKE
MASONIC TEMPLE BLOCK
Purveyors to the People.

Sunday Dinners.

We all figure on good Sunday dinners. They can only be enjoyed when we know that they are composed of the best quality of food.

We Sell the Best of Everything

Our prices are lower on the same quality of goods than any house in the state.

Early Orders.

Patrons will favor us and benefit themselves by placing orders early Saturday morning.

The Best.

The Best Foreign Fruits.
The Best Domestic Fruits.
The Best Vegetables.
The Best Staple Groceries.
The Best Fancy Groceries.
The Best Confectionery.
The Best Toilet Goods.
The Best Cigars.
The Best Wines.

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And use the celebrated
Kennedy Biscuit and Crackers

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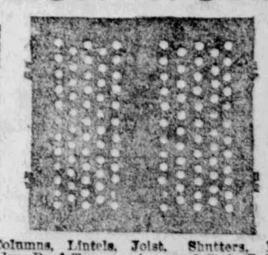
IRON WORK



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LATE SUMMER LEAVES.

New Books from Our Popular Publishers.

Zola's "Downfall," Which May Win Him a Place in the Academy.

Those Marital "Reflections"—New Historic Novel by George Ebers—A Delightful California Romance—Household Idol and Other Stories.

A Thorny Path, by George Ebers, translated by Clara Bell and published by the Appletons, N. Y., is one of that author's picturesque, historic romances, any of which may be recommended to the reader with assurance. Characters and scenes are Greek and Roman, in the days of Caracalla, (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus) in the year of our Lord, 200. History makes him a monster of cruelty, and his erratic and savage disposition is faithfully portrayed in the romance of which he is the central figure. The story opens in Alexandria, in the studio of Heron, a skillful gem cutter and artist. Melissa, his daughter, as modest and honorable as she is beautiful, and two stalwart, handsome sons, are the other principal characters. Language, incident and imagery are historically true to the time, with, perhaps, a few lapses in expression which are doubtless due to difficulties in translation.

In this period we are told the practice of burning the dead had died out in Greece and was succeeded by the Egyptian method of embalming. The death, burial and remembrance of Korrinna, daughter of Seleukus and Euryale, is tenderly and beautifully portrayed. The impression the lovely and gentle Melissa makes upon the monster Caracalla, when she goes before him to plead for her father and brothers, under arrest, is the theme of the romance and the troubles that beset the maiden because of his vehement passion give title to the book: "A Thorny Path." Some of the slips of expression that let one suddenly out of the Greek atmosphere are these: Melissa's astonishment at Caesar's thought—"What an idea," has a recent day twang to it, as has also her words to the emperor when he is relating apologetically, the story of his cruelties—"Go on, I already see what you are coming to," and, the commonplace nineteenth century "certainly," and Caesar's "if you defy me, my Numidian lion keepers shall drag you to the place you belong to."

The games of the amphitheater are vividly portrayed and the influence of the light of religion of the Christ, struggling in upon paganism is a well-managed part of the story. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

The Little Lady of the Lagunitas, a Franco-Californian romance, is written by Richard Henry Savage (author of My Official Wife), and published by the American News Co., N. Y. A poetic, historic tale of "The Last of the Dons by the Blue Pacific." It opens: "Monterey, 1840—Under the Mexican Eagle." It is ground rich for the romancer, and but lightly worked, as yet. The Dons and the Padres, the senors and senoritas, dashing cavaliers and velvet-eyed Spaniards, sierras and soldiers, missions and Mexicans, are delightfully woven into the romance of conquest and of gold. The horses are chargers and the bride of Don Miguel is "the lovely Rose of Alameda." The book is full of word music, as is the style with its linguistic mixture of Spanish, French, Mexican and Indian. The story runs from 1840 on through the period of the civil war, with a French woman's revenge and some politics in the last chapter. It is a spirited narrative, giving realistic pictures of life in those exciting and changeful days. Price in paper, 50 cents.

Emile Zola's great historic novel, "The Downfall," is reprinted in Cassell's Sunshine series; translated by E. P. Robins. The exciting scenes of the story transpire in the midst of the Franco-Prussian war, and nowhere in print, are more vivid word pictures of the flight of the French from Alsace, the siege and capitulation of Paris, the dreadful end of the Commune, the burning of the Tuileries and the birth of the Republic out of the terrible nights and days of blood and fire. The fortunes of Maurice, Jean and Henrietta and the incidents of their heroism are blent, naturally, with the intensely absorbing historic part of the narrative and the book well printed, in cheap paper covers (50 cents), is one to buy and read, for the charm of the master hand, in description, and the pen pictures of those memorable days, the like of which are scarcely to be found on pages of the world's authentic records.

From Worthington & Co., 747 Broadway, N. Y., are received: The Household Idol, written by Marie Bernhard, author of the Rector of St. Luke's, translated by Louise Lathrop; the Erl Queen, by Nataly Von Eschstruth, translated by Emily S. Howard; Some Children of Adam, by R. M. Manley and Felix Lanzberg's Expiation, and the Hand of Destiny by Ossip Schubin. The first two are numbers in the "International Library" series. The last mentioned in "The Fair Library," ($3 a year, issued monthly), and the others are included in the popular "Rose Library." The more expensive books have handsome photogravure illustration and are worthy rebinding in stiff covers. The imprint of the publishers is guaranty of excellent selections in foreign tales and always of fiction worth reading.

Appleton's Guide books are all standard works and heartily to be recommended to the traveler. Part II of the Canadian Guides is revised up to date and in the hands of the booksellers. The text is written by the trained hand of Ernest Ingersoll, author of the Crest of the Continent, and other volumes of like character. Fine maps and illustrations accompany the narrative, giving the stay-at-home, even, a correct and pleasant knowledge of the many beautiful scenes and delightful resorts in western Canada; 261 pages in handsome cloth covers. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo.

Numbers 94 and 97 in Appleton's popular "Town and Country Library" are: A Queen of Curds and Creams, by Dorothy Gerard, and Jean De Kerdren, by Jeanne Schlutz, author of the Story of Colette. Both stories deal with life in European countries, containing pen pictures of people and scenery. Like all books of this series, they may be confidently recommended as good stories.

"The Reflections of a Married Man," by Robert Grant were racy magazine reading and are worth the neat form and binding given them by the Scribners. There's a deal of human nature and philosophy in the amusing chapters. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull; $1.

SILVERPEG'S FARO GAME.

He Had a System But It Wouldn't Work Against Providence.

Whenever I see a faro game I am reminded of a story told on Silverpeg, an old prospector. He was a taciturn man and spent most of his time prospecting in Sonora and Arizona. He got his nickname from the fact that one of his legs was amputated at the knee, necessitating his wearing a wooden peg, and the additional fact that he was always prospecting for silver. Silverpeg had two ambitions in life—one was to strike a rich silver mine, in which event he swore he would make himself a silver leg to replace the wooden one he hobbled around on; the other was to beat faro by his system. His system was for certain cards to win clear through and others to lose in the same manner.

For years Silverpeg had spent his summers in prospecting without finding a "rich silver mine." On the advent of winter he would come to town and endeavor to break the faro banks with his system. The day the earthquake occurred he was at Bavispe, Sonora, and was playing faro; he was playing his system and coppering the jack. The jack lost three times. Silverpeg was in a happy mood, as his system was proving a winning one. He coppered the jack up to the limit, being sure that his system was right—that the jack would lose. But, before the dealer could make the turn the earthquake came, the walls of the house shook and chairs and tables began to slide over the floor, and the dealers and players, being badly frightened, made a rush for the door. When they got out on the street the shock was over. The players, after recovering from their fright, resumed their places at the table. They had been so suddenly surprised by the shock that they had not gathered up their checks, which, on their return, were apparently just as they had placed them. The dealer took his seat, made a turn and the jack lost.

The shock had knocked the copper off of Silverpeg's bet and he had not noticed it. The dealer took the bet in and Silverpeg was dumbfounded. He saw what the earthquake had done. His disgust was intense. Gathering up his remaining chips he cashed them in, and turning to the players he said: "Boys, I played faro before I learned the Lord's prayer; I have tackled brace games before, but this is the first time that I ever struck a bank where Providence stood in with the house. My system was all right and if the Lord had held back that shock a few deals I would have broke the bank. I can beat the box, but I can't beat Providence. I never will play faro again, the odds are too great."

Silverpeg kept his word and no inducement could ever persuade him to play faro.—Anaconda Standard.

CIGAR WRAPPER FADS.

Some Points for Smokers—Color Makes Little Difference.

Every one in any way connected with the cigar trade knows that there are fashions—or, rather, fads—in the color of cigar wrappers. One year it is for dark colors, another for medium and another for light colors.

The strength of the cigar does not seem to make much difference, for in years when light colors are fashionable, a "claro" wrapper with a "colorado" filler will sell more rapidly than a "colorado" wrapper with a "claro" filler—we define the Spanish words as does the customer who thinks they denote the strength of the tobacco. We believe we can safely say that not one smoker in a hundred knows what the words really mean, yet many of the hundred use the words in purchasing.

Dealers are better informed, for they are aware that the words have nothing to do with the strength of the cigar and not much more with the color of the wrapper, for what one manufacturer may call a "colorado maduro" another will term a "colorado," yet dealers, when a customer objects to the color of a wrapper, will show the customer that the box is marked "colorado," "colorado maduro," etc., as evidence of the strength of the cigar.

At the present time the fashion is for light-colored wrappers, and, as is always the case, the fashionable color is the scarcest. Many cigar manufacturers are now apportioning the right colors to their customers, and if the fad continues to grow they will have to make the apportionment much smaller. It has ever been suggested that an extra price be added per 1,000 for the light colors, which certainly would not suit the jobber or the retailer. The cigar manufacturer would willingly meet the demand for the fashionable color, but he cannot do it. He cannot give what he has not got or cannot get.

If the jobber and the retailer, especially the jobber, will enter upon an "educational campaign," this fad for light colors can be easily and quickly killed. The retailer can explain to the customer that the color of the wrapper does not indicate the strength of the cigar, and the packing of cigars of one color in a box and so marking them is more for uniformity than anything else. He can also tell them that there is little or no difference, when strength is considered, between "claro" and "claro colorado," a "colorado" and a "colorado maduro," etc., for manufacturers differ in making.—Tobacco Leaf.

DEATHS OF RULERS.

All Sorts of Catastrophes Represented and Few Deaths Natural.

King David died of old age. Louis XVI. died on the scaffold. Richard III. was killed in battle. Charles I., of England, was beheaded. Louis V. was poisoned by his queen. Mustapha II. was strangled in prison. Darius Codomanus was killed in battle. Attila the Hun died in a drunken spree. Achmet III. was strangled by his guards. Louis I. died of a fever during a campaign. James II. died in exile of gluttonous habits. Nerva was supposed to have been poisoned.

Tiberius was smothered by one of his favorites. Louis V. was poisoned by his mother and his wife. Solyman I. was dethroned and murdered in prison. Henry VI., of England, was murdered in prison. Mustapha I. was deposed and strangled in prison. Charles III. Le Fou was deposed and died in prison. George IV. died from a complication of disorders. Feodor II., of Russia, was assassinated in church. John Adams passed away at 91 from senile debility. Queen Anne died of dropsy, brought on by brandy.

Gregory V. was driven from Rome and died in exile. Louis Napoleon died in exile at Chiselhurst, England. Adolphus, of Germany, fell at the battle of Gelhelm. Richard II. is supposed to have been starved to death. Jehoahaz, king of Judah died in captivity in Egypt. Lothaire of France, was poisoned by female relatives. George I. died from apoplexy, induced by drinking. Pope Lando was supposed to have been poisoned. Feodor I., of Russia, was deposed and died in prison. Gustavus Adolphus was killed in the battle of Lutzen. Sultan Musa-Chelebi was deposed and strangled. Pope Donnus II. died suddenly, presumably by poison. Pope John X. died in prison, it is believed by poison. Solomon died of weariness at the vanity of human life. Ibrahim was deposed and strangled by Janissaries. Jehoiakim, king of Judah, died in captivity in Babylon. William IV. died of old age and an asthmatic affection. Mustapha IV. was deposed and murdered by soldiers. Antiochus the Great, was put to death by his own officers. Gustavus IV., of Sweden, was deposed and died in exile. Benedict IX. was deposed and died in exile and disgrace. Murad I. was stabbed by a soldier whom he had offended. Louis IV. was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting. James IV., of Scotland, was killed at the battle of Flodden.

Henry I., of England, died of a surfeit of fish and stale beer. Peter II., of Russia, was deposed and died in confinement. Vespasian the Just died from a complication of diseases. Peter III., of Russia, was deposed and murdered in prison. Emperor Frederick of Germany, died of cancer of the throat. Heliogobachus was murdered in the fourth year of his reign. Paul of Russia, was assassinated, it is supposed, by his wife. Amon, king of Judah, was murdered by his harem attendants. Lou's IV. was killed by a fall from his horse during a wolf hunt. Zennacherib of Assyria, was murdered by two of his own sons. Caracalla was stabbed in his palace by Marcinus, his successor. Edward I. died of dysentery caused by drinking foul water. Smerdis of Persia, was assassinated by the women of his harem. Attaliah, queen of Judah, was killed in a popular insurrection.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A LOST ART REDISCOVERED.

Hardening Copper to Equal the Best Steel—Engineers Astonished.

About a year ago it was announced that the secret of the lost art of hardening copper and the manufacture of edge tools out of it, equal, if not superior, to the best steel, had been discovered by a poor blacksmith at Levis named Allard, but after the first publicity given to the discovery nothing more was heard about it. It now appears, however, that Allard has been at Ottawa and in the United States, and that he has received large offers to sell his secret. It is stated that at Ottawa he exhibited specimens of his copper to Sir John Abbott and Major General Herbert, who were both astonished at their edge and hardness, as well as were also the engineers to whose inspection they were submitted.

Impressed with the possibility of the discovery being utilizable for the armoring of war vessels General Herbert suggested to allow him to harden a sheet of copper of one and three-fourth inches in thickness and to have its powers of resistance tested at the rifle ranges at St. Joseph de Levis, which seems to have been lately done, when the first bullet fired against the sheet at forty yards distance was shivered into a thousand fragments, and the second was completely flattened, but remained imbedded in the copper, which is slightly dinged, but did not crack in any way. This result is regarded as very successful.—Pittsburg Commercial.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

The Building Outlook is Good at Present.

Some Valuable Improvements in Contemplation.

The Transfers of the Week Not So Many, But Good Figures Obtained—The City is Improving in Every Direction.

This has been an unusually quiet week in real estate. The usual grind of small sales, found their way to the county recorder's office, but there were no sensations whatever. There are a number of big deals under negotiation, but none of them seem to develop during the week. The demand for suburban property continues unabated and the most encouraging feature of this movement is the fact that a majority of the lots were bought for immediate improvement. Very few lots were bought for speculation. Suburban property is becoming more valuable every year, and for numerous reasons. The important factor in producing this most desired state of affairs is the splendid street car system of Toledo. There is scarcely a point within the boundaries of the city but what can be reached within two or three squares by a street car.

This enables a man to live in one part of the city and work in another, and to reach his work and return home in the same time that would be required to walk a much shorter distance. If a great many men were compelled to live near their employment, it would take a lion's share of their wages to pay the rent, even to live in most modest quarters. As it is, there are pleasant homes within range of all salaries and a man can live in the suburbs, pay his street car fare and rent, and then save money and get to work on time.

Those who do not care to rent and can afford it, take advantage of the low price of suburban property and buy a home of their own. This would not be possible for the common class of people were it not for the perfect street car system.

The Building Outlook.

Toledo is growing larger and more substantial every day, and the vacant property is being improved by the construction of residences and business blocks.

Speaking of its growth, Henry Conrad, superintendent of the school buildings of the city, said to a Bee: "I have traveled over Toledo, looking after the school buildings for years, and as a builder I naturally observe the building that is in progress. This summer we are erecting three new school buildings and I go over a great portion of the city looking after them, and in summing up my observations with regard to the erections of new buildings I have come to the conclusion that this summer is going to break the record.

"I never, in all my experience in the business in Toledo, knew of a season when so many buildings were erected. It is absolutely astonishing, and no one can realize the extent of this improvement unless they take a trip over the city for this purpose.

In addition to the great numbers the buildings are, as a rule, first-class and substantial in every particular. We are going to have more business in a builders' way this fall than ever before. Prospects are very flattering. Money seems to be easy and there is plenty of work, and indications point to a very prosperous fall."

"There never will be a better time to invest in Toledo real estate than just now," remarked John F. Kumler to a Bee, "and just stick a pin in what I say, and in ten years from now, see if I am not right. Toledo real estate is low, much lower than other cities with not half of the advantages and prospects of Toledo. Why, Detroit, Cleveland and Columbus people laugh at us, for poking so far behind the times. It's all right to go slow, and that is just what Toledo has been doing, growing slowly but surely, and the price of property has been creeping up at the same rate, all of which speaks well for the future. It is much better to have the valuation above the price than vice versa. Toledo is recognized as a manufacturing center all over the country, and when it comes to shipping facilities we stand at the head of the list. All of this goes to make Toledo popular with men of capital."

A Lively August.

"August is usually a dull month in real estate," remarked Irving B. Hiett to a Bee, "but this month is going to exceed any other month of the season, which is an extraordinary event in the business, I assure. We have sold more property this month than any other August since we have been in business. There has been a vast amount of building this month and a large number of new houses sold. I do not know how to account for this state of affairs unless it is because money has been so cheap. I am glad to note one improvement in the business, and that is the fact that young men are investing in Toledo real estate. This is encouraging, for the reason that the community at large, the real estate dealer, and the buyer are mutually benefited. The young man, to pay for his property, must save his money and adopt economic habits, which make him a good citizen, which is always of value to any city. Instead of spending his money foolishly, the young man at the end of the year is a property owner, and ahead just that much."

Transfers of the Week.

Edward Dennison to Edward Voss, lot 7, block 61, North Toledo, $900.

E. C. Gavitt to E. M. R. Gavitt, part of lot 1564, Vistula division, and part of lot 1, Phillips' addition, $1,000.

Anthony La Gro to Jno. F. Rather, 39 acres in Waterville township, $2,400.

Edward C. Newbert to Geo. Gajewski, lot 32, Ashland addition, $650.

O. G. Cooper to Wesley W. Cooper, 1 acre in the northeast quarter, section 13, Sylvania township, $650.

Joseph Kransperger to Mary Kransperger, lot 75, Elm street addition, $500.

W. G. Cooper to Nellie G. Cooper, 1 acre in northeast quarter, section 13, Sylvania township, $650.

Francis Widlar to E. W. Heck, lot 39, and the south five feet of lot 40, Carrington & Casey's addition, $900.

Edward Dennison to Mary L. Voss, lot 6, block 61, North Toledo, $900.

T. H. Walbridge to Lorenze Oberle, lot 71, Parkland addition, $200.

J. B. McGlenn to F. D. Comstock, three acres of land in section 10-9-6 east, $500.

John Simmons to Christopher Domitio, west 20 feet of lot 191, Knower's addition, $1,500.

Christ Domitio to Jno. Simmons, 34 acres in the northeast quarter of section 19-9-6, east, $2,000.

L. K. Parks to Henry O. Daniels, the southeast 45 feet of L. K. Parks' subdivision in Englewood, $2,500.

Ebenezer Ross to Nathaniel De Bree, lot 89, Hill's addition, $6,500.

James Collins to Sarah Collins, lot 4, Forster's addition, $1 and other consideration.

Robert McMartin to Lottie Kefer, lot 119 Prentice addition, $2,200.

Wm. Daly to Sarah Davis, lot 28, Daly & Losee's Central View addition, $375.

Geo. Crandall to Conrad Kungler, two acres in section 10, Sylvania township, $250.

Geo. W. Davis to Al G. Wright, lot 21 of Wright & Russell's sub-division of lot 140, North Toledo, $210.

Charles F. Peck to Robert McKartin, lot 119 Prentice's addition, $1,100.

F. W. Machen to Jno. W. Schneider, lot 17, replatting of Machen's second addition, $1,000.

S. C. Lyons to W. O. Blalock, parts of lots 9 and 10, block 111, North Toledo, $70.

Lawrence Burkhart to Geo. Bick, 40 acres of land in section 28—9—5 east, $2,400.

H. F. Brockman to Mary Walsh, northwest 30 feet of lot 32, block 111, North Toledo, $900.

Gottlieb Frey to Leo Breske, lot 74, Wells & Winter's Broadway addition, $675.

Thos. Pulford to Alice Pulford, lots in Hollywood addition, $4,600.

Fred Meiwen to Margaret Marshall, 50 feet of lot 767, Port Lawrence division, $5,500.

A. Woodford to Daniel Bradfield, lots 254 and 255, T. P. Brown's addition, $500.

Geo. W. Bills to Stephen Harquoit, lot 70, Garden Lands addition, Adams township, $250.

Geo. Douglass to Mat Kumkeskey, lot 106, Douglass addition, $250.

J. B. Ketcham, 2d, to Irving B. Hiett, lot 112, East Broadway addition, $100.

Geo. Lord to H. F. Hodgkin, lot 61, Auburndale, $1,350.

Isaac Minton to Mary Olson, lots 1, 2 and 3, sub-division of lots 88 to 91, Stocking's addition, $1,000.

Francis Roll to Chas. A. Boake, lot 10, Hollywood addition, $800.

C. H. Heath, et al, to Henry Darst, part of lot 1,400, Vistula division, $12,000.

Fred Schroeder to H. Edgar, lot 26, L. Smith's addition, $2,000.

John F. Kumler to Geo. K. Detwiler, one-half acre in section 17, Washington township, $150.

Gotlieb Texter to Charles Bury, 10 acres in section 12, Oregon township, $1,700.

Jariel Plaine to C. E. Russel, lot 8, Barrow's addition, $1,700.

C. C. Dawson to Maggie Hayes, lot 30, Dawson's addition, $925.

THE MAKE-UP OF SAUSAGE MEAT

Contrary to General Opinion Cats and Dogs Are Not In It.

"This factory turns out an average of 40,000 pounds of sausages every week, or about 2,000,000 pounds a year," said a New York sausage manufacturer to a Washington Star correspondent. "Cats and dogs do not furnish any portion of the raw material, as is popularly imagined. We use nothing but beef, which we buy in the shape of whole carcasses. Let us enter the refrigerating room to begin with. Here, you see, are the dressed carcasses hung from hooks by the dozen. The room is kept at a temperature of five degrees below freezing point by the means of pipes through which evaporated ammonia is conveyed. As you will perceive, the pipes are thickly incrusted with ice.

"Too cold for comfort, eh? Well, let us go to the next department, to which the carcasses are conveyed from the refrigerating room. Here they are cut up by men who have such skill in the work that they do it with wonderful rapidity. Four butchers are employed at it, you see. One separates each carcass into its principal parts, as you would carve a chicken. He does it about as easily, so perfectly does he know every joint. These parts are passed over to the second man, who dissects them further, removing the bones; the third man reduces them to fragments convenient for handling, and the fourth cuts away the fat.

"The bones we sell and the fat we try out in big copper kettles, putting it up in glass jars. Many people prefer this pure beef fat to lard for cooking purposes. The pieces of clear meat we throw into this hopper, and knives run by machinery chop it into hash. Then it is put back into the hopper again and, after being rechopped, is forced through a perforated steel plate, which will not permit a bit of larger size than a small shot to pass. Now it must go into this great vat of sheet iron, which revolves while big chopping knives work up and down inside, the stuff being constantly stirred at the same time in order to mix in thoroughly the spices, which are added at this stage of the process.

"No, it is not ready yet for making into sausages. It must first go into another refrigerating room and remain there four days, during which it 'seasons' and the flavor of the spices gets thoroughly worked through it. Beside salt, we use pepper, allspice, coriander, mace and cloves. After being seasoned in this way, the finely-chopped meat is put into a large receptacle, from which it is squirted through tubes into the 'casings.' These casings are the intestinal envelopes of beeves and sheep, the former being used for bolognas and the latter for frankfurters. We are oblized to import the sheep casings from England, because the diameter of the casings obtained from American sheep is too small, although we must pay twice as much for the imported. We get the beef casings from the slaughter houses.

"Bolognas are made of beef only, but Frankfurters contain a certain proportion of veal. A little saltpeter is put in with the sausage mixture to make it red. The final process is to hang the freshly made sausages in the smoke houses, which somewhat resemble great iron safes, you see. To make the smoke we simply build small fires of hickory wood on the iron grating at the bottom of each smoke house, which smoulder for hours. Frankfurters are smoked for one hour, and bolognas for six hours. The cheapest bologna sausage retails at 14 cents a pound, and the highest-priced, which is warranted to keep a year, at 40 cents a pound. The finest bolognas made in the country are manufactured in New York city."

ANIMAL ACTOR LAURI.

A Clever Comedian Who Makes the Children Smile.

Charles Lauri, says the New York World, is the most successful imitator of animals in the world. He is well-known to the public of London, being a prominent figure in the Christmas pantomimes at Drury Lane, where he appeared as the wolf in "Little Red Riding Hood," the cat in "Puss in Boots" and in "Dick Whittington," and the dog in the "Babes in the Wood."

During the present summer he has been appearing in one of the music halls in London as a monkey that plays ball, turns somersets, climbs trees and dances an Indian ballet. The costume for this animal character is really a wig for the body, every single hair being sewed on separately. The actor has to use the needle in putting on this peculiar dress, sewing the parts together with brown wool, which lies in a skein upon his dressing table.

Mr. Lauri first appeared as the cat in "Dick Whittington," and is particularly successful when portraying the feline character and movements. He frequently performs the title role of Puss in Boots at Drury Lane, and his costume for this celebrated character is valued at about $75, while the cat mask is worth $25. This is the average cost of his animal costumes. His frog costume, which is not yet completed, will be more expensive and will cost $250. This is made of India rubber in the shape of a tobacco pouch, which can be made to swell as the actor pants and blows.

In the "Babes in the Wood" he makes a hit by being severely whipped and trembling from top to toe. The "making-up" for the celebrated poodle-dog requires only a few minutes, as it is nearly all a mask, the eyes being the only point of attention for painting.

Mr. Lauri's present intention is to imitate a kangaroo, which will be the most elaborate thing he has ever attempted. He is working out the idea of a series of enormous jumps, which he may accomplish by the aid of a spring, or by rubber shoes well inflated. He practices several hours a day in a gymnasium, where he gives much attention to jumping.

Mr. Lauri is about 33 years of age, quite short and extremely muscular. He lives on the Camden road, near London, with his wife and little girl of 6 years, who has inherited her father's fondness for animals, preferring them to dolls and toys.

IS FRIDAY AN UNLUCKY DAY?

"Who shall say that Friday is an unlucky day? It was on Friday that Columbus set sail from Palos, Friday he first saw the new world, Friday he reached Palos on his return, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery falls on Friday, and on Friday this country was christened after Americus Vespucius, the Florentine discoverer."—Omaha Bee.

It was on Friday that congress passed the bill providing for the world's Columbian exhibition; the bill was signed by the president on Friday; on Friday congress determined in favor of Chicago as the place for holding the said exhibition; on Friday the committee agreed to report the five million loan bill to the house; on Friday the loan was incorporated in the sundry civil bill; on Friday the "Durborow bill" was introduced amended so as to make a gift of $2,500,000 to the exhibition instead of a loan of $5,000,000; on Friday the gift bill passed both houses, and was signed by the president on Friday. Next!—Washington Post.

A DOSE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE.

"You look exhausted, Sissers," said Cumso to his barber, as he took his seat. "Anything bad happened?"

"You noticed that man who went out as you came in?"

"Yes."

"Well, he took a shave, hair cut and shampoo, and all through the entire operation he told me stories about his smart baby. I couldn't get in a word.—Jersey City Town Talk.

So easy in its action, harmless and effectual in relieving is Simmons Liver Regulator.

FACTS NOT FANCY

Notwithstanding the offers of Great Cheapness made at every hand by other Furniture Houses, we still remain the

LEADERS OF LOW : : : : : PRICES in RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Furniture is not cheap, even if low priced, when it is shoddy and poorly made stuff.

Our Efforts are Directed to Securing Goods in Which Quality is the First Requisite!

Our Prices, in all instances, are lower than the poorly made stuff is quoted at.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods!
Cash or Easy Payments.

129-131 SUMMIT STREET,
BET. JEFFERSON AND MONROE. - - RETAIL SIDE.

A MOTHER OF TRIPLETS

Tries DR. HAND'S COLIC CURE and Secures Rest After

Three Sleepless Nights

MARLBORO, Ohio, April 14, 1892.

The Hand Medicine Co.

DEAR SIRS:—Having used nearly four bottles of your Colic Cure, I forward you this testimonial, hoping it may benefit many mothers with suffering babies. I am the happy mother of triplets, all girls; now 14 weeks old. When they were about 3 weeks old they were taken with a very severe attack of wind colic. There were three days and nights I had two of them in my arms nearly all the time. I tried all the remedies I had ever heard of without any relief. A sample of your Colic Cure was handed me, which I used with the very best results, and I sent for more at once and I shall recommend it to every mother. I feel there is no language strong enough to express its value. I have also used several of the other Remedies and found each to be exactly as you represented them to be. I trust the Lord will forever bless you for procuring a remedy to relieve suffering innocence.

MRS. HATTIE BRITTON, Marlboro, Ohio.

Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children
Are for sale in Toledo by the following druggists,

R. C. SPOHN,
D. HARPSTER & CO.,
BOWER & FRIEDERICH,
GEORGE C. NILL,
THOMAS VAN STONE.

MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE

CURES Quarter Cracks, Corns, Scratches, Hard, Dry Contracted and Sore Foot.

Newton's Heave & Cough Cure
will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Coughs, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner. Price, each, $1.00 per package.

Why Suffer

From Annoying, Itching, Scaly, Sore, Ichorous, Loathsome

SKIN DISEASES,
when you can obtain immediate relief by using

Heiskell's Ointment

This famous and infallible remedy thoroughly heals all those distressing conditions of the skin, without the aid of internal medicine. It also removes **Pimples, Freckles** and **Sunburn** from the face and hands, leaving the skin fair and healthy.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail. Price 50 Cents per box.

Send for that valuable book,
"Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," Free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
831 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Toledo by all wholesale and retail druggists.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A new and Complete Treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules, also in Box and Pills; a Positive Cure for External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary Piles. This Remedy has never been known to fail. $1 per box, 6 for $5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is positively given with 6 boxes. To refund the money if not cured. Send stamp for free sample. Guarantee issued only by I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist, and sole agent, Toledo, O. Samples free.

P. & P. (Trade Mark.) KID GLOVES

If you cannot get these gloves from your dealer, notify the manufacturer, Pings & Pinner, 384 and 386 Broadway, N. Y., and they will see that you get them.

Wm. Knabe & Co.

GRAND.

UPRIGHT.

PIANOS!

For over Fifty Years before the Public, these Instruments have, by their Excellence, attained an unpurchasable pre-eminence, which establishment is unequaled in

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability!

LETTERS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS.

VON BULOW'S LETTER

After Concert Tour, 1890.

To William Knabe, Esq., Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—My renewed and by more use—under aggravating circumstances, as bad health and tiresome traveling—enlarged experience of your Pianos this (second and last transatlantic) season has throughout confirmed myself in the opinion I expressed last year, viz: That sound and touch of the Knabe Pianos are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than sound and touch of any other Pianos in the United States. As I met with frequent opportunities of establishing comparisons between the Knabe Pianos and Instruments of rivalizing or would-rivalizing producers, I dare now add that I declare them the absolutely best in America.

With sincere regards, Yours truly,
DR. HANS VON BULOW.
Hamburg, 27th May, 1890.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S LETTER

—TO—

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Translated from the German.

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best Instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe.

EUGEN D'ALBERT.
New York, May 16, 1890.

A LARGE and well selected stock of GRANDS PIANOS all sizes, fancy mahogany and English oak cases. Also a full line of Uprights in various fancy woods, just received direct from the factory, and now on view at our warerooms.

Prices and terms more reasonable than can be had on this grade of Pianos elsewhere. We purchase all our goods of the manufacturers for cash, and can save buyers a sub-agent's commission. We invite the public to come and inspect famous Pianos whether wishing to buy or not

The Whitney & Currier Co., Sole Agents

217 AND 219 SUMMIT STREET.

CHAS. JARECKI, Pres. A. H. JARECKI, Sec. OSCAR JARECKI, Treas.

JARECKI MFG. CO., LIMITED

TOLEDO,

Pittsburgh, Oil City and Erie, Pa.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Brass Goods, Malleable and CastIron Fittings!

Pipe, Threading Tools and Machines, Natural Gas, Oil and Artesian Well Supplies, Tubing, Casing Pipe, Rig Irons, Rope, Etc., Etc.

Branch Stores at all Important Points in the Oil Regions.

JOS. F. GROSSWILLER, Manager Toledo Store.

Dunlap & Co.'s

Celebrated Hats!

Fall and Winter Styles will be introduced Saturday, August 27.

C. A. HARLEY & CO.

Agents for Toledo.

LOST MANHOOD

NERVITIS—(Piver's French Nerve Remedy) sold with written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervousness, Headache, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power in either sex, abuse of Alcohol or Tobacco, Sleeplessness caused by overexertion or youthful indiscretion, leading to infirmity, consumption and insanity, $1 a package; 6 for $5, by mail to any address. With every $5 order a written guarantee to cure or refund money; 8-page circular free. Correspondence confidential.

Before and After.

PIVER'S REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by R. C. Spohn, 2145 Monroe street.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

R. G. Dunn & Co's Weekly Review of Trade.

Business Prospects Brighter Than a Week Ago.

Quotations From All the Commercial Centers—Review of the Grain Dealings—General Mention.

MARKETS IN TOLEDO.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 122,690 bu., and at five other western points 917,108 bu.; aggregate, 1,019,798 bu. On the corresponding Saturday in 1891 the receipts were 1,065,351 bu. Of that quantity 289,233 bu. was northwestern wheat, leaving 776,128 bu. as the movement from the five other points, compared with 917,108 bu. to-day.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points are, wheat, 7,060,000 bu.; corn, 1,978,000 bu.; oats, 2,796,000 bu. Previous week, wheat, 7,454,000 bu.; corn, 1,820,000 bu.; oats, 2,674,000 bu. In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the receipts were, wheat, 6,537,000 bu.; corn, 3,198,000 bu.; oats, 3,079,000, showing an increase in receipts of wheat this week over 1891 of 1,067,000 bu.; corn a decrease of 1,220,000 bu.; oats a decrease of 283,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were, wheat, 267,793 bu.

The exports in the week from the same ports were, wehat, 1,913,000 bu.; corn, 521,000 bu.; oats, 103,000 bu.

Bradstreets' reports the exports of flour and wheat from both coasts in the week 4,606,000 bu. Previous week, 3,750,000 bu. In the corresponding week in 1891 the exports were 6,348,000 bu.

Dun's Trade Review.

New York, Aug. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In all respects the business situations appear more favorable than a week ago. There has been general, though moderate, improvement in distribution; manufacturers are more fully employed, several great labor controversies have ended, and crop reports are somewhat more satisfactory. A little more gold has gone abroad, and imports of merchandise are still enormous for three weeks at New York, 48 1-2 per cent. larger than for the same weeks last year were phenomenal, and it is encouraging that they are not diminished. Excess of imports over exports continues later in the season than usual, but money markets are so well supplied that some outgo of gold causes no disturbance or apprehension.

Moderate exports and better crop reports lead to lower prices. Wheat markets at the west in four days of this week have been 5,295,593 bushels, while Atlantic exports have been only 1,474,608 bushels and the price has declined almost 2 cents to 80 5-8 cents for August. The certainty that foreign crops, however, in doubt as yet, will at all events be much better than those of last year, helps receipts here to depress prices. Corn is scarce for early delivery and crop prospects improve but little, so that the price is unchanged at 63 1-2 cents, and oats are a shade stronger at 39 cents. Accounts of cholera in Russia have caused heavy unloading of pork, which has fallen $1 per barrel, and hogs are a quarter and lard a fraction lower, while oil is also declined a fraction. Cotton is further depressed to 7 1-8 cents, by the great accumulation of unsold stocks and better reports of the coming crop, but while in other speculative markets sales have been small for the week those of cotton reached 505,000 bales.

All manufactures are now doing well. Nearly all the iron mills have resumed work since the settlement of wages at Pittsburg and in Ohio, and demands for the material increase, but production apparently increases more, as pig iron is weaker at Pittsburg. There is a better demand for finished products and general activity. Copper and tin are steady and lead has a firmer look. The injunction in New Jersey against the Reading coal combination as unlawful came on the same day with another advance in price, and since the leases were made prices have advanced about $1 per ton on the average. The woolen manufacture is crowded with work, and sales of heavy weights for the season are thought to have been never exceeded. More life is seen in cottons, with decided improvement in South American demands, and print cloths are strong, with sales of some works covering April's production. Hosiery is quiet but very active, and the carpet trade good with prices on the whole as low as ever. Sales of wool at the chief markets have been large for the week, but as stocks are very heavy sellers are somewhat more free. The boot and shoe trade is in volume greater than ever, though competition from new works is sharp.

The Iron Output.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 27.—The Iron Trade Review says: The beginning of the curtailment of shipments is at hand. Cleveland receipts have been 67,000 tons for the week, and shipments 28,000 tons. There is no new buying of any note by furnacemen, and the pause for developments continues.

Ore men are hearing not a little of the disappointing outlook from the furnace standpoint, and the mill resumptions are making themselves felt more tardily than was expected. There is no call to change quotations on standard ores because there are no transactions of significance.

The fact that 1,400,000 tons of Mesaba output are guaranteed for next year by leases already made adds no brilliancy to the prospect.

Mill irons have shown a sort of activity in the week, but it brought no comfort to furnacemen, since every need found several holders of large stocks anxious to supply it and willing to cut prices to do so. It is not pleasant to note steady declines, but tenders of mill iron from the valley have brought prices uncomfortably close to $12 at furnace.

Cotton.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Cotton—The market is quiet. Middling at 7c. Receipts 50 bales, shipments 900 bales, sales none, stock 47,900 bales.

Memphis, Aug. 27.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling selling at 7c. Receipts 42 bales, shipments 151 bales, stock 26,000 bales, sales none.

Turpentine.

Wilmington, Aug. 27.—Steady at 25c.
Charleston, Aug. 27.—Steady at 26c.
Savannah, Aug. 27.—Firm at 26 1-4c.

Dry Goods.

New York, Aug. 27.—Rainy weather interfered somewhat with business in dry goods on the spot, both as regards demand and shipments, but mail and telegraph orders were of the usual volume and the general features of the market were undisturbed.

Wool.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—The market is quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@30c, extra at 26@28c, medium at 33@34c, coarse at 32@33c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and western fine or X and XX at 25@26c, medium at 32@33c, and coarse at 32@33c, fine washed delaine X and XX at 28@33c, medium washed combing and delaine at 34@36c, coarse at 33@34c, Canada washed combing at 32@33c, tub-washed, choice, at 36@38c, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 33@34c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 25@27 1-2c, coarse at 24@25c, Montana at 16@21c, territorial fine at 13@21c.

Cotton Statement.

New York, Aug. 27.—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week were 11,749 bales, for the same week last year, 31,225 bales; total receipts at all United States ports to date 7,071,475 bales, same date last year 6,945,338 bales; exports for the week 11,382 bales, same week last year 11,372 bales; total exports to date 5,815,418 bales, same date last year 5,739,554 bales; stock at all United States ports 304,426 bales, same time last year 215,592 bales; stock at all interior towns 40,585 bales, same time last year 19,704 bales; stock at Liverpool 1,366,000 bales, same time last year 893,000 bales; stock of American afloat for Great Britain 15,000 bales, same time 1st year 12,000 bales.

Live Stock.

New York, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 3,414 head, including 35 cars for sale. The market was very dull. Sales of native steers at $3.70@4.80 per cwt, Texans at $3.80, bulls and cows a $1.90@3.12 1-2. Dressed beef was dull at 7@9c per lb. Shipments to-day 560 beeves; to-morrow 631 beeves and 8,576 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 707 head. The market was very dull. Sales of veals at $5.00@7.90 per cwt, grassers at $2.30@2.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,597 head. The market for sheep was dull; lambs 1-2c per lb lower. Sheep sold at $4.00@5.50 per cwt, lambs at $5.00@6.50. Dressed mutton was steady at 8 1-2@10c per lb, and dressed lambs lower at 9 1-2@11c.

Hogs—Receipts 3,715 head, including 2 cars for sale. The market was lower. Sales at $5.70@6.05 per cwt.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000 head; shipments 4,000 head. The market was steady. Sales of prime native steers at $5 25@5 55 per cwt., good to choice at $4 80@4 95, others at $3 75@4 65, Texans at $2 40@2 75, rangers at $2 50@ 275, canners at $1 90@2 25.

Hogs—Receipts 31,000 head, shipments 10,000 head. The market was 20@40c lower than yesterday. Sales of rough and packers at $4 50@4 75 per cwt., good mixed at $4 90@5 10, prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5 15@5 35, assorted lights at $5 15@5 20, others at $4 50@5 10.

Sheep—Receipts 5,000 head, shipments 2,000 head. The market was steady. Sales of native sheep at $3 50@5 75 per cwt., Texans at $3 90@4 75, westerns at $4 25@4 60, lambs at $3 50@6 50.

Kansas City, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 6,200 head, shipments 3,100 head. The market for good steers was steady to strong, others lower; cows 10c lower; Texans and Indian steers dull but steady to 10c lower. Sales of dressed beef and shipping steers at $2.75@3.75 per cwt, cows at $1.70@2.40, Texas and Indian steers at 2.75, stockers and feeders at $2.10@2.70.

Hogs—Receipts 1,300 head, shipments 1,200 head. The market was 15@25c lower. Sales of all grades at $3.00@5.30 per cwt, the bulk of sales at $4.75@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts 1,400 head, shipments 500 head. The market was dull and steady. Sales of muttons at $4.00@4.85 per cwt, lambs at $5.25@5.40.

East Liberty, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 1,900 head, shipments 1,050 head. There was nothing doing to-day; all through consignments. Prime steers at $4.75@5.00 per cwt, fair to good at $4 25@4 50, common at $3.25@3.75, bulls, cows and stags at $2.00@3.00, fresh cows at $20.00@35.00 per head. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 4,800 head, shipments 2,600 head. The market was very dull. Sales of prime corn fed at $5.50@5.70 per cwt, grassers at $4 75@5 25. Eleven cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head, shipments 1,200 head. The market was very dull at about unchanged prices. Prime sheep at $5 25@5 50 per cwt, fair to good at $4.75@5.00, common at $1.00@3.00, lambs at $3.50@5.50.

Veals—Calves at $4.50@6.00.

Buffalo, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,060 head; 2,510 head through, 400 head on sale. The market was dull and lower; few sold. Common to good fat steers at $4.30 per cwt.

Calves—Buttermilks at $2.25@3.50 per cwt., veals, fair to best, at $5.00@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,150 through, 9,300 head on sale. The market was dull and fully 25@50c lower. Yorkers at $5.20@5.30 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,600 head; 1,600 head through, 2,600 head on sale. The market was dull and weak. Best sheep at $5.00@5.10 per cwt., native lambs at $5.75@6.00.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 3,100 head, shipments 3,100 head. The market was active but 10@15c lower. Sales of fair to choice native steers at $3.15@4.60 per cwt, Texan and Indian steers at $2.10@3.00, canners at $1.10@2.15.

Hogs—Receipts 4,300 head, shipments 3,000 head. The market was 10@15c lower. Sales of fair to choice heavy grades at $5.30@5 50 per cwt, packing at $4.80@5.40, light, fair to best, at $5.00@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts 600 head, shipments 1,500 head. The market was strong. Sales of fair to choice native muttons at $3.50@5.00 per cwt, Texans at $3.00@4.50.

Metals.

New York, Aug. 27.—Bar silver, 83.

London, Aug. 27.—Bar silver at 38 1-4d per ounce.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Lead market steady at $3.90.

New York, Aug. 27.—Pig iron—Quiet but steady; American at $13.50@15.50. Copper—Dull; lake at $11.50@11.60. Lead—Firm; domestic at $4.07@4.15. Tin—Steady; straits at $20.45@20.50.

Petroleum.

New York, Aug. 27.—The petroleum market was deserted again to-day, and there was no transactions from the opening until the close. The selling prices on September contracts in the clearing house was 55 1-2c.

Oil City, Aug. 27.—National Transit certificates opened at 55 1-2c, the highest price was 55 3-8c, the lowest 55 1-2c, closing at 55 5-8c. Sales 2,000 bbls; clearances, 306,000 bbls; shipments, 89,613 bbls; runs, 81,688 bbls.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, new, 76c; white wheat, No. 2, 72c. Rye—No. 2, new, 60c. Corn—No. 2, 49c. Oats—White, 35c; mixed, 33c.

Provisions—(Corrected daily by Charles Meyers)—Very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 13c; 15 lbs average, 13 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 13 1-2c; shoulders, 9 1-2c, scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 10 1-2c; smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8 1-2c; by bbl., 8 1-2c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 9c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon side, 10 1-2c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Markes very strong. Calves—Good demand, 7 1-2@8c per lb. Hogs—Good demand, 7@7 1-2c. All kinds smoked meat very firm, but scarce.

Butter—Scarce and higher; Elgin creamery, 25@26c; gathered creams, 23@24c; fancy Ohio creamery, 22@23c; fancy northwestern creamery, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 20@21c; prime to choice, 16@18c; medium, 12@14c; common, 8@10c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—(Corrected daily by E. A. Rood)—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. New potatoes, 70@80c per bushel; $2 10@2 30 per barrel; green beans, 75@1 00 per bu; new wax beans, $1 25@1 50 per bu; new cauliflower, $1 00@1 50 per doz; beets, 50c bu; onions, 20c per doz; 90@1 00 per bushel; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, 75@1 00 per bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 bbl; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California fruits—Clapp Favorite and Bartlett pears, $1 25@1 75 per bu; sugar pears, $1 00@1 25 per bu; peaches, 1-2 bu basket, 90@1 00. California fruits—Bartlett pears, $3 00@3 50 per box; plums, $2 50@3 00 per case; peaches, $1 50 per case. New apples, scarce and high, $1 00@1 25 per bu, strictly fancy, $1 50 per bu; $4 00@3 75 per bbl.

Fruits—California oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; Mescina oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active, $4 50@5 00 per box. Watermelons, 15@20c each. Blueberries, $3 25@3 50 per bu; nutmeg melons, 75@1 50 per doz; $3 50 per bbl.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by Fulton Market)—Dressed and live chickens in good demand; live, 10@12c per lb; old, dressed, 11c; old; live, 8@10c; spring ducks, demand light; dressed, 10c; live, 7@8c; turkeys, 9c; woodcock, 20c each.

Turpentine—Savannah, quiet at 26 3-4c per gallon.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 14@14 1-2c.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50; white fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; Eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 41c; boiled, 44c. These figures are for barrels. Lard oil, No. 1, 42c; extra, No. 1, 52c; extra winter strain, 62c.

Fresh Fish—Scarce; White (upper lake) 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 6c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 6c; catfish, 8c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15 1-2c; good, 17 1-2c; prime, 18 1-2c; Green Santos, fancy, 22 1-2c; Roasted Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 29c; roasted Rio, bulk, 18@23c; German packages, 20 1-4c; Lion packages, 20 1-4c; Arbosa packages, 20 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $12 00@13 00; No. 2, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, $5@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $16 00; middlings, $18 00 and $1 00 more in sacks.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family, $5 00@5 50; winter patent, $5 00@5 50; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75. $1 00 more in bags.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—A, Powdered, 5 5-8c; Standard Powdered, 5 3-8c; Cutloaf, 5 5-8c; Cubes, 5 7-8c; Fine Granulated, 4 3-4c; Standard A, 4 5/8c; Off A's, 4 3-8@4.56c; light Extra C's, 4.06@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 85@2 00 per bu; western, $ 150@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c; per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolist, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2c per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2c per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 23@33c; foreign, 63c per lb.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Prints.

Pacific Fancy, 6c; Cocheco Fancy, 6c; Simpsons Fancy, 6c; Simpsons Fancy, 6c; Windsor Fancy, 6c; Allen's Fancy, 5 1-2c; Manchester Fancy, 6c; Hamilton Fancy, 6c; Hamilton Staples, 5 1-2c; American, 3-4 Indigo, 5 3-4c; American Shirting, 4 3-4c; Arnold "B" Indigo, 9c; Arnold "C" Indigo, 8c; Harmony Fancy, 4 1-4c; Hamilton Rep Robes, 6c; Pacific Robes, 6c; Allen's Robes, 6c; Allen's Patch Work, 5 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 6c; Allen's Purple, 6c; Hamilton Figured Red, 6c; Pacific Figured Red, 6c; Allen Figured Red, 6c; M. W. 4-4 Plain Oil Red, 10c; X Washington Oil Red, 8c; M. W. 3-4 Oil Red, 7c; S. 3-4 Oil Red, 6c; India Oil Red, 5 1-2c; Palermo Oil Red, 5c; Vienna Oil Green, Blue and Orange, 6c; Steel River Percales, 8c.

Ginghams.

Amoskeag staples, 7c; Falcon staples, 4 3-4c; Normandie dress, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8c; Everett dress, 8c; Bon Ton dress, 7 1-2c; Beechwood dress, 7c; Hadley dress, 6 1-2c; Wellington dress, 6 1-2c.

Dress Goods.

Angora Cumlets, 10 1-2c; Zaara Melange, 10 1-2c; India Cashmere, 10 1-2c; Inverness 36 inch., 10c; Toldo Repps, 8 1-2c; Turners, 24 inch., 16c; Turners, 36 inch, 24c; Turners, 36 inch., 32 1-2c; 3-4 Real Lustre, 12 1-2c; Clam Tartans, 10c; Lawrence Fancies, 20c; 3-4 Poplin Lustre, 8 1-2c; Swiss Zephyrs, 7 1-2c; Arlesian Cords, 7 1-2c; Elder Downs, 37 1-2c; Cordovan Cords, 7 1-2c; Oxford 36 inch. Sackings, 20c; All Wool 28 inch. Sackings, 21c; Roenadle 36 inch. Fancy, 40c; Camels 36 inch. Fancy, 25c; No. 415 All Wool 36 inch. Sackings, 35c; 1079 36 inch. Sackings, 37 1-2c; 50 inch. Broadcloaths, $1 00; 50 inch. 1000 Sackings, 47 1-2c; R. & A. W. Cashmeres, 12 1-2c; "B" Cashmeres, 15c; N. C. Henrietta Black and Colors, 18c; M. C. Henrietta Black and Colors, 24c; 107 Henrietta Black and Colors, 35c; A. 10 Henrietta Black and Colors, 47 1-2c.

39 Inch Black Henriettas.

No. 1200, 55c; 1300, 57 1-2c; 1400, 60c; 1510, 65c.

46 Inch Black Henriettas.

No. 1200, 65c; 1300, 67 1-2c; 1400, 70c; 1500, 75c; 1600, 77 1-2c; 1700, 80c; 1800, 82 1-2c; 1900, 85c; 2000, 92 1-2c.

Silk Warp Henriettas.

No. 100, 72 1-2c; 110, 77 1-2c; 130, 82 1-2c; 140, 87 1-2c; 160, 92 1-2c; 170, 97 1-2; 27 inch Black Mohair, 25c; 46 inch Bedford Cords, 37 1-2c.

Draperies.

Bengall, 12 1-2c; Punkah, 8c; Polka Spot, 6 1-2c; Windsor, 25c; Kremlin, 25c; Fontainebleau, 25c; Rugby, 20c; Tudor, 20c; Boulevard, 20c; Huron, 18c; Suburban, 18c; Plantaguet, 18c; Derby, 12 1-2c; Marathon, 12 1-2c; Beranium, 12 1-2c.

Satine Henriettas.

B C Black, 10 1-2c; A Black, 15c; B Black, 19c; C Black, 21c; D Black, 24c; E Back, 27 1-2c.

White Flannels.

C H No. 3, 18c; G H No. 2, 20c; G H No. 1, 25c; XX, 30c; XXX, 35c.

Outing Flannels.

Amoskeag Teazel, 10c; Swansdown XX, 10 1-2c; Lewiston Plains, 8c; Lewiston Stripes and Plaids, 8c; F M D Stripes and Plaids, 8c; 309 Stripes and Plaids, 9c; Wallingford Stripes, 6 1-2c; Chudah Fancies, 9 1-2c.

Domet Flannels.

3-4 Cream, 6c; 3-4 Bristol, 8c; Anawan, 10c; Orion, 12 1-2c; Dakota, 15c; Marigold, 15c; Norfalk, 20c.

Red Twill Flannels.

T K N, 18 1-2c; S T, 20c; Victor, 25c; Siberia, 27 1-2c; Farmers, 30c; C M, 30c Excelsior, 35c.

Plain Red Flannels.

C C, 14c; Essex, 15c; S, 20c; E 5, 20c; XX, 25c; XXX, 30c.

Oriental, 40c; Red and Green, 35c; Plain Cardinal, 35c.

Cream Damasks.

No. 135, 35c; No. 142, 40c; No. 163 X, 45c; No. 221, 50c.

White Damasks.

No. 14, 37 1-2c; No. 24, 40 1-2c; No. 44, 50 1-2c; No. 76, 60 1-2c; No. 98, 65 1-2c; No. 102, 75 1-2c; Red Border, 33 1-2c; 50 1-2c; No. 50 1-2c; No. 76, 60 1-2c; No. 93, Red Border, 35 1-2c; Red Border, 40 1-2c.

"A" Chambrays.

All colors, 10c.

Selesias.

2 X, 8c; 3 X, 9 1-2c; 4 X, 11c; 5 X, 12 1-2c; 77 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 92 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 226 Fancy, 16c; 95 Fancy, 16c; 216 Fancy, 22 1-2c; Percalines, 12c; Cambrics, 4 1-4c; Paddings, 9c.

Linen Canvas.

100 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 10 1-2c; 200 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 12c; 300 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 14c.

Corset Jeans.

Victoria Black, Slates and White, 7c; Conestoga Browns and Slates, 6c.

Crinolines.

Black, White, Slate and Brown, 75c pc; Rutledge Linings, 5 1-2c.

White Blankets.

Alton 10-4, 75c pair; Atlantic 10-4, 75c pair; Arabian 10-4, $1 50 pair; Amsburg 10-4, $1 00 pair; Ansonia 10-4, $1 20 pair; Alhambra 10-4, $1 40 pair; Adine 10-4, $1 40 pair; Bradford 10-4, $1 80 pair; Pacific Scarlet 10-4, $2 50 pair; Beacon White 10-4, $2 25 pair; Globe 10-4, $2 50 pair; Devonshire 10-4, $2 75 pair; Forest City 10-4, $2 75 pair; Forest City 10-4, $3 00 pair; Manitoba 10-4, $3 75 pair; Columbia No. 190 11-4, $4 50 pair; Columbia No. 200, 11-4, $6 00 pair; St. Joaquin 11-4, $5 25 pair; D Valley 11-4, $6 50.

Horse Blankets.

Kansas Square, 90c net each; Oxford Square, $1 00 net each; Berlin S Square, $1 10 net each; 5-A Trader Square, $1 20 net each; Plunger Square, $1 25 net each; 5-A Magic Square, $1 50 net each; 5-A Cold Wave Square, $2 00 net each; 5-A Trojan Square, $2 00 net each; 5-A Diamond Square, $2 25 net each; 5-A 300 Square, $2 50 net each; 5-A Norwegian Square, $2 75 net each; 5-A No. 51 Russian, $3 25 net each; 5-A No. 53 Russian, $3 25 net each; Arctic Cut, 90c net each; Hudson Cut, $1 00 net each; Albany Cut, $1 25 net each; 5-A 5-Mile, $1 35 net each.

Gray Blankets.

Franklin 48-70, 80c pair; Franklin 58-72, 90c pair; Columbia 10-4, $1 00 pair; Conqueror 10-4, $1 25 pair; Arctic 10-4, 1 37 1-2 pair; Lama 10-4, $1 37 1-2 pair; California Camp 10-4, $1 50 pair; Pilgrim 11-4, $2 25 pair; National Wool, X, $4 00 pair.

Comforts.

"D," $7 00 net per doz; E E, $8 00 net per doz; J H, $9 00 net per doz; V E, $12 00 net per doz; N, $12 00 net per doz; C E, $13 50 net per doz; X, $15 00 net per doz; 33, $17 00 net per doz; 50 S F, $18 00 net per doz; H-4, $19 00 net per doz; 55, $20 00 net per doz; C-6, $24 00 net per doz; P-8, $30 00 net per doz; Bunting Comforters, $15 00 net per doz; Crib Comforters, $9 00 net per doz.

Canton Flannels (Unbleached.)

No. 10 Tri-State, 4 3-4c; No. 20 Tri-State, 5 1-2c; No. 30 Tri-State, 6 1-2c; No. 40 Tri-State, 7 1-2c; No. 50 Tri-State, 8c; No. 60 Tri-State, 9c; No. 70 Tri-State, 10c; No. 80 Tri-State, 12c.

Canton Flannels (Bleached.)

No. 15 Tri-State, 6c; No. 25 Tri-State, 7c; No. 35 Tri-State, 8c; No. 45 Tri-State, 9c; No. 55 Tri-State, 10c; No. 65 Tri-State, 12 1-2c.

Colors.

No. "A" Browns and Slates, 9 1-2c; No. "C" Browns and Slates, 8c; Reds, Old Gold and Blues, 10c.

Table Felts.

All colors, 95c net.

Surah Silks.

All colors, 80c; Blacks, 30c; Blacks, 40c; Blacks, 50c; Blacks, 60c; Blacks, 75c.

Crashes (Unbleached.)

Cotton Twill, 4c; Cotton Huck, 4c; Cotton Birdseye, 4c; Pemberton, 5c; 14-inch linen, 4 1-2c; A A, 6 1-2c; A, 7c; P P, 7 1-2c P, 8c; N, 9c; N N, 10c; S R T, 12c.

Crashes (Bleached.)

Cotton Huck, 4 1-2c; Toilet Twill, 4 1-2c; Cotton Twill, 5c; "A" Linen, 8c; N Linen, 10c; Brittish, 10c; Britian Twill, 12c; 348 Plaid Linen, 8 1-2c; 348 A Linen, 10c; Check, 8c.

Tickings.

No. 20 White Horse, 6 1-2c; Royal, 6 1-2c; No. "A" Oakland, 7c; No. 250 Oakland, 8c; No. 100 White Horse, 8c; No. 50 White Horse, 8c; No. 60 White Horse, 9c; No. C. O., Swift Mf'g. Co., 8c; No. S. S., Swift Mfg. Co., 9c; Fancy, Swift Mfg. Co., 10c; Appleton Fancy, 10c; A A A Lewiston Plaid, 10c; Imperial, 10c; No. 3 White Horse, 9c; No. 2 White Horse, 10 1-2c; No. 1 White Horse, 14c; Salem Fancy, 10 1-2c; S. S. Thorndyke, 12c; Victoria, 12 1-2c; 871 Fancy, 15c; 1074 Fancy, 15c; H. C. White Horse, 15c; Zebra, 16 1-2c.

Wide Bleached Goods.

10-4 Boston, 22 1-2c; 9-4 Boston, 20c; 8-4 Boston, 18 1-2c; 8-4 Boston, 15c; 5-4 Boston, 12 1-2c; 45-inch Newmarket, 10c; 42-inch Newmarket, 9c.

Wide Brown Goods.

10-4 Boston, 20c; 9-4 Boston, 18 1-2c; 8-4 Boston, 17 1-2c; 7-4 Boston, 15c; 45-inch Fairhaven, 9c.

Bleached Cottons.

Middlesex B B, 5c; One of The Finest, 5 1-2c; Diamond, 6c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 6 1-2c; Senator, 6 3-4c; Pennant, 7c; Pennant, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; Fearless, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; Capitol, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; White Squadron, 7 1-2c; Rosalind, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Four Seasons, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Lonsdale, 8 1-4c; Fruits, 8 1-4c; Lonsdale Cambrics, 10c.

Shirtings.

Tri-State, 8c; Household, 8c; Alabamas, 7c; Eagle & Phoenix, 6 1-2c; Southern, 4 1-2@6c; Ellinburg, 8c; Greenville, 6c.

Denims.

York Fancies, 12 1-2c; York Blue and Brown, 12c; Everett Blue and Brown, 12c; Andover Blue and Brown, 11 1-2c; Columbian Blue and Brown, 10c; 12-ounce Blue and Brown, 14 1-2c; Arlington Ducks, 15c; Somerset Blue and Brown, 10 1-2c.

Brown Sheetings.

Great Falls E, 6 1-2c; Cabot A, 6c; Piedmont, 5 3-4c; Tri-State, 5 1-2c; North Star L, 5 1-2c; Glenmore, 5 1-2c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 4 1-4c; Norwood X X, 5 3-4c; Household A A, 5 1-4c; Lawrence L L, 5c; Favorite L L, 5c; Harper L L, 4 3-4c; Cast Iron, 7 1-2c; Constitution, 9-8, 7 1-4c; Constitution, 4-4, 6 1-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 1-2c; Columbian Tower, 6 1-4c; Cambria No. 1, 5 3-4c; Good Value, 5 1-2c; Household G G, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-4c; Newmarket B, 5c; Grafton A, 4c; Archery Bunting, 4 1-4c; Tennis Bunting, 4c; Wassue Bunting, 3 3-4c; Peri, 3 1-4c; Anchor Drill, 6 3-4c; Piedmont, 6 1-4c.

10 Days.)

Stark A, $19 00 per bale; Railroad, $17 50 per bale; Amoskeag, $16 00 per bale; Eureka, $15 50 per bale; White Wadding, 25c per doz; Black Wadding, 20c per doz; Linen Collar Canvas, 16@20c per yard; 4-ply Cotton Twine, 20c per lb.

Mattings.

16 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c per lb; 12 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c per lb; 10 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c; 16 oz. Superion, 8c; 16 oz. Magnetic, 10 1-2c; 16 oz. Page, 8c; 16 oz. Maumee, 8c; X X Case 100 roll, $7 50 per case; X X X, Case 100 roll, $8 50 per case; X X X X, Case 80 roll, $9 50 per case. Floor Oil Cloths (in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4) No 2, 30c; No. 3, 25c; No. A, 21c; No. B, 19c; No. 2 Rugs, 35c; No. 3 Rugs, 30c.

Moved to "The Nasby." The People's Savings, Loan & Building Co.

SUNDAY TRAINS

On the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railway are now running two Sunday trains each way between Toledo and Owosso. Trains leave Toledo 7:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., and arrive at Toledo at 11:15 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. This gives Toledo people an opportunity to spend Sunday with friends in Michigan, to enjoy a day's fishing at Whitmore Lake or at Zuke or Strawberry lakes, Hamburg Junction, and return the same day. They can also visit Ann Arbor, the "Athens of America," where is located the University of Michigan, the largest college on the American continent. Tickets good for Sunday only will be sold to Whitmore Lake at 75 cents for the round trip. All other stations at one fare for the round trip.

W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A.

The best Liquor House in the city to buy fine Family Liquors and Wines is at F. Behr, 602 and 604 Adams. Phone 801.

PERSONAL MENTION.

N. C. Stevens is in Cleveland.

Miss Ella L. Conlisk is visiting Defiance friends.

Miss Marguerite Partland has returned from Adrian.

Miss Irwin and Miss M. Roe return from New York the first week in September.

Miss Anna Wright entertains in honor of Miss Mae Hill, of Detroit, next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Dr. Duncan has returned from her summer's sojourn at Hot Springs, Ark., where she visited her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Warn, and Miss Nellie Pratt and Mrs. Wright are at home from a delightful trip up the St. Lawrence to the Thousand Islands.

Miss Sarah Robinson, of Detroit, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Couldwell, of Tenth street, for the past three weeks, left for home this morning. Miss Robinson is a charming young lady and made a host of friends in Toledo during her short stay.

The Misses Powers entertained in honor of Miss Powell, of Findlay, Thursday evening. Dancing and music were enjoyed, after which an elegant lunch was served. Among the guests were the Misses Trout, Boetzher, Hall and Suder, and Messrs. Osgood, Marsh, Nolan, Adams Boyer and Suder.

Miss Anna Van Dusen entertained last evening. Music, refreshments and dancing were the pleasures of the evening. Among those present were the Misses Mamie Bolan, Jennie Bourret, Grace Conlisk, and Bessie Conlisk, and Messrs. Joe and Phil. Uhl, J. Poulin, Dan Bourdette and Frank Van Dusen and others.

A Big Show. Take a look through our mammoth store, full of all the

THE DOORS ARE OPEN.

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They Are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

Clark Street M. E. church, Rev. C. B. Holding, pastor: Preaching at 7:30 p. m. No morning service.

Bethany M. E. church, Rev. C. B. Holding, pastor: service in the morning at 10:30; subject, "A Plea for a Larger Pension for Old Soldiers."

To-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. William J. Thornberry, of Salem, O., an evangelist of the Quaker church, will hold services and deliver a sermon.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior, S. D. Hutsinpiller, pastor: Class, 9:30; preaching, 10:30 and 7:45; Sunday school, 12, and Epworth League at 7 o'clock.

Broadway M. E. Congregational, Rev. J. H. Bethards pastor, in Lincoln hall: Class 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m. All welcome.

Martin Luther (First German and English), corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school at 9 a. m.; English service at 10:30 a.m.; no evening service.

Preaching at the Ashland Avenue Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by Rev. E. H. E. Jameson, D. D., of Detroit; Sabbath school at 12 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner Orange, J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Mr. George C. Doolittle will occupy the pulpit in the morning at 10:30; Sunday school at noon; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.; no evening service.

Service in the Third Presbyterian church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject for morning, lecture, "Philip at Samoria." Rev. H. Hormal will preach in the evening. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m.

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding, rector: Sunday services, 9 a. m.; holy communion, 9:45; Sunday school, 11; morning prayer, litany and sermon by the rector; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon. All are cordially welcome.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service, 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Sheep Among Wolves"; Sunday school, 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; no evening service.

Y. W. C. A., 620 Madison street: At 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon will be held a missionary meeting, under the auspices of the Central Congregational church; subject, "Turkey." All women, young and old, are most cordially welcomed.

Memorial Baptist, corner of Oak and Fort streets: Rev. H. W. Childs, of Urbana, O., will preach at both morning and evening services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school meets at 12 m.; prayer meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers, pastor; residence, 251 Morris street: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; church service, 10:45 a. m.; catechetical instruction, Tuesday, at 7:30 p. m.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust streets, Rev. S. G. Anderson pastor: Service 10:45 a. m., subject, "Why We Continue to Preach Christ as a Remedy for Human Needs;" Sunday school at 12 m. in the chapel; no evening service.

Fifth Presbyterian, Monroe street corner Bancroft, S. D. Conger pastor: Preaching at 10:30, text, "Jesus and the Disciple of Emmaus;" Sunday school at 12 m.; young people's meeting at 7 o'clock; evening service at 8 o'clock, subject, "Christ in Art—Modern and Ancient."

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street, between Huron and Superior, Rev. A. J. Fish, pastor: Preaching both morning and evening; 10:30 a. m. subject, "Veterans"; 8:00 p. m. topic, "The Family Record." Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at noon. Epworth League service at 7:00 p. m.

First Baptist, Huron street near Cherry, Rev. Wm. H. Sloan pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, subject, "A Danger Connected with Prayer;" Sunday school at noon; meeting of Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m., topic, "A Mountain Full of Horses and Chariots of Fire."

The First Congregational church, next to the Boody house on St. Clair street, Rev. Wm. W. Williams and Rev. D. M. Fisk, pastors: Morning service at 10:30; Prof. Fisk will preach. Service of scripture study at 12:15; lesson, acts. 7:54 to 8:04; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 7 p. m.; subject, "How a Christian Can Die." Evening service will be resumed Sunday, September 4.

Grace church, Stickney avenue, Rev. W. C. Hopkins, rector; August 28: In the evening the special service of song will be rendered by the assistance of Mrs. Thomas Biddle and Mrs. G. W. Stevens, and the new quartette, Messrs. Clarence E. Durfee, Walter M. Keckuie, Allen De Vilbiss and Paul Bodley, in addition to the choir. Sermon to young men. After service the St. Andrew's Brotherhood will meet. Other services as usual.

Parties wishing to attend the greatest event of the age, the three champions, heavy-weight, light-weight and feather-weight, who never were beaten in their class, which takes place Sept. 5, 6 and 7, can secure berths at Gates' ticket office, or of John Bastable, No. 5 Bridge street. Train will leave at 11:40 p. m., Sept. 2, and arrive at New Orleans Sunday for dinner. You can secure your tickets for admission to the Olympic also at above named places. Also all required information.

Mothers give Angostura Bitters to their children to stop cholic and looseness of the bowels. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufactures. At all druggists.

When the shah of Persia was touring through Europe three years ago he was accompanied everywhere and at all times by a little boy, who was gorgeously attired and was allowed to do just as he pleased. The boy was not a member of the imperial family, but just a fortunate youngster for whom the shah had taken an unaccountable liking. A report has come from Teheran that the boy was playing with a revolver in the royal camp near Burujord recently, and, as usual, very close to the shah, when the weapon accidentally went off, and the shah had the very narrowest kind of escape from sudden death. The boy has been sent away.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport.
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

It is not a pleasing picture that Sir Gavan Duffy draws in the Contemporary Review of the declining years of Carlyle. When Sir Gavan last visited the Sage of Chelsea in 1880 he beheld "a Titan who had never known languor or weakness suffering from the dilapidations of old age," his right hand nearly useless and the evidence manifest of approaching decay. But the philosopher had lost none of his grim humor. "It takes a long time to die," he said to his guest, and declared that the worst trouble of his old age was that he should be so inordinately long in departing life.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, Ohio, postoffice August 27, 1892. Parties calling for same will please ask for "Advertised" letters:

Gents' List.

A—C. G. Ashley, Dick Adams (2), J. Anson, Samuel Addams.

B—W. T. Bennett, Wm. Brigham, Orville Brown, Nicol Black, W. Luis Burdo, L. C. Butler, John C. Bernhard, John Brooke, J. Balthaser, Edwin Brickel, Ernst Brand, G. K. Beach, Dr. Fred R. Boyd, John W. Barker.

C—Chas. Cook, C. F. Clement, H. S. Coleman, Harry Cassaday, Joe H. Carlton, B. B. Champion, P. W. Chambers.

D—John Dowell, James Dempsey, John Dupont, Rev. John W. Donnan, Mr. Dubbs, Mines Diler, Alvin Costello, Geo. E. Day, G. D. Denison, F. B. Duval.

E—Jas. Elliott, J. F. Ellefritz, W. J. Ellicott, W. G. Elliott.

F—Dr. L. L. Fifield, Paul Faser.

H—Geo. W. Hunt.

G—Lawrence Gibbony, Mr. Gewner, M. O. Griswall.

H—L. W. Hunt, Louis Hunsen, Chas. S. Hatton.

J—Geo. M. Joslin, Z. R. Jones.

K—P. Kempezinski, Karl Keepes, Jno. Kratz, James Kaine, Joseph Kiatt, Chas. Kuha (2), Anton Kabat, Park Kelly, LeRoy Lindenberger.

L—J. E. Leach, J. H. Lawrence, Harry Ludlow, G. A. Lumpkins, A. N. Long, Albert Littrell.

M—O. McNeal, Luther Myers, James Maples, G. N. Mussbach, George Muth, Franklin Miller, Frank Montgomery, E. O. McCormick, Amos Munch, A. A. Merrill, W. L. Marble.

N—Cornel Nay.

O—Froken Osterberg.

P—C. E. Palmer, C. R. Page (3), Le E. Parker.

Q—N. L. Quinn.

R—J. B. Ridenour, J. W. Rungan, Jas. Rogers, Walter Rollins, A. N. Richards.

S—Wm. Stewart, O. Schinausky, Mr. Scott, M. Schneblin (2), M. R. Smith, John Sheridan, James Shirley, James Slattery, Horace Stockton, Harry Selleck, Henry Schmith, H. L. Schroeder, Erastus Snyder, G. C. Schmid, Ed J. Swartz, G. S. Snyder, Edward Shepler, E. D. Shoemaker, Dan D. Schenck, C. B. Sherwood, Carlton Sams, C. O. Stephens, Chas. Strayer.

T—John B. Theiss, W. H. H. Tyson.

W—F. Winkler, F. A. Wagner, Geo. Whitley, J. H. Waffle, Jacob Williams, K. C. Winnie, W. H. Wheeler, W. S. Wixson, Will A. Wible, Aug. Wendland.

Y—Henry Young, Ig. Yankouski.

Z—Peter Zeng.

Ladies' List.

A—Mrs. John Angell, Mrs. M. B. Ashton.

B—Mrs. R. J. Battenshall, Mrs. Mary Brown, Miss Minnie Brownwalt, Mrs. H. Bateman, Mrs. Anna Bartholone, Mrs. Billie Burris, Miss Lottie Bowen, Mrs. Kate Barrid, Mrs. T. E. Buck.

C—Miss Lettie Carry, Miss Carrie Cotterman, Miss Lena Carroll, Mrs. Nancy Craig, Mrs. J. Costack, Miss Rosa Curtis.

D—Mrs. Carrie Deutschman, Maggie Dew, Miss Lottie Dingee, Mrs. John Dolley (2), Mrs. A. S. Dorland, Miss Ida Davis, Miss Bertha Delano.

E—Miss Bertha Ellsworth.

F—Miss Maude Freeman, Miss Lora Flewellein, Mollie Flanaghan, Miss Lillian Forest, Mrs. J. C. Fournier, Mrs. A. Forest, Miss Anna Fuchs.

G—Ally Green, Miss Elli Greer, Mrs. Flo. Goodyear, Maggie Garland, Miss Ray Golden.

H—Miss Sadie Hipp, Rose and John Hayes, Miss Martha Heihnan, Maggie Hackman, Mrs. Lou Harlen, Miss Clara Hyde, Mrs. Benton Hisher, Miss Addie Hopkins.

K—Mrs. Rosa Kenny, Miss Maud Keplinger, Mrs. Mary Kenny, Miss Tonesa Kent, Miss E. Kirk, Mrs. E. J. King, Mrs. Belle Kayser, Mrs. A. E. Knox.

L—Mrs. A. A. Lyons, Mrs. B. Lathorn.

M—Miss Clara Metz, Mrs. U. Markham, Mrs. Emma Medriff, Mrs. McIntyre, Miss L. B. Moore.

O—Miss Isobel M. Otis, Addie O'Reilly.

P—Miss Allie Phelps.

R—Cordelia Ridgway, Mrs. M. K. Reed.

S—Mrs. C. R. Singleton, Miss Edna Shaffer, Mrs. D. C. Snyder, Mrs. E. Sweet, Mrs. Ellen Smith, Henrietta Siegler, Hanna J. Stanton, Mrs. James Sloan, Miss Minnie Saudert, Mrs. Swayer, Mrs. Revillah Stephans, Mrs. W. C. Stevenson.

V—Adelaide Van Dorn.

W—Maggie Wolletts (2), Mrs. Salley Watson, Mary Wiss.

Y—Mrs. Sarah Young, Mrs. J. R. Young.

Miscellaneous.

Adams, Freed & Co., Brownell & Co., Manager New Buckingham theater, Marrocho & Toriva, Spencer, Moore & Co., Sumner & Clayton, Union St. R. W. Co.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

Porcelain is being made from asbestos?

Underclothing of wood-fiber is coming into use?

The clock tower of the house of parliament is 320 feet high?

Sawing silk is soaked in acetate of lead to make it weigh heavier?

Successful experiments in growing tea have been made near Panama?

Eighty-five per cent. of the people who are lame are affected in the left side?

There was an exportation of 8,500,000 cigarettes from Egypt during January?

In Japan there are apple trees growing four inches in height, which freely bear fruit about the size of currants?

It is said that Siberia, when opened up by the railway now building, will be one of the garden districts of the world?

In cases where nature intends that insects shall feed on flowers at night, the flowers they select are all of a white color?

It was not until the eleventh century that leather uppers were made for shoes? The wooden sole was still in use at that time?

Noah's arks and kindred toys come from Saxony, and some 32,000 people in Thuringia get their living by making them? —Philadelphia Record.

For Sale—$20,000 stock of the Finlay Brewing Co. Enquire of M. M. Eppstein, 1014 Superior St.

THAT WAY HIMSELF.

At a railroad lunch counter a stranger, indignant to see a fellow traveler charged $4.50 for a ham sandwich, which he pays without protest, exclaims: "What barefaced robbery!"

"That's so," the traveler assented, calmly.

"Why, he has charged you $4.50 for a sandwich that isn't worth 5 cents."

"I know it," said the other tranquilly, handing out $2 for a 5-cent cigar and receiving no change back.

"There's more extortion!" fairly screamed the stranger.

"It looks like it," returned the other, with the same exasperating imperturbability.

"Are you going to stand it?"

"Oh, yes; I suppose so."

"But how in the name of heaven can you submit to such outrageous charges?"

"I know it is outrageous, but it doesn't astonish me at all," said the traveler, moving toward the train about to start. "I am a little in the way of doing business myself."

"How's that?"

"I'm an iceman."—Texas Siftings.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never been known to fail to cure dyspepsia.

An English scientist has made a calculation about the time it will take to fill the world with all the people it will hold. The present population of the globe is supposed to be about 1,467,000,000, and he estimates that the maximum of the inhabitants that can be sustained on the entire land surface of the earth is 5,994,000,000, and that this figure will be reached A. D. 2072.

IS JUST A LOVELY BABY

The Daughter of Mrs. Philbrick of Beverly.

When Four Months Old She began to Live Upon Lactated Food.

Aged Grandmother Would Have Starved But for the Same Nourishment.

Lactated food has been in such demand this summer that some of the drug stores have been almost unable to get enough of it.

With all the hue and cry in some cities, occasioned by the discovery of adulterations in milk, the advice has generally been given by physicians for mothers to feed their little ones as much as possible upon lactated food.

As some one has aptly put it, lactated food is as "natural" as hunger. It is the most perfect substitute known for

Alice Philbrick.

mother's milk. It is prepared with exacting care under the supervision of Professor Boynton of Vermont university, and is recommended by the physicians of all schools as the best possible diet for infants and invalids.

The newspapers have had a great deal to say on the subject recently, and the following instructive statement of Mrs. Amy J. Philbrick, of Beverly, Mass., appears among many more unsolicited testimonials of its kind:

"When my baby was four months old she seemed to need something more substantial than natural food, and I gave her lactated food for the last five months. She is just a lovely babe, has had perfect health all through dog-days and all that wretched damp weather we had just before dog-days. No threatening of bowel trouble or the slightest sign of anything wrong. She has cut four teeth and two more are nearly through. We don't ask for anything better.

"It was for my mother, 73 years old, and down with worn-out stomach and general debility, for whom I got the first package; she believes she should have starved to death without it. Many a day she has lived wholly on the gruel made from it, her stomach refusing any ordinary food.

"I have bought altogether six dollar boxes, one twenty-five cent box and one hospital size."

WOMEN AND SHIPS.

Kate Field's Washington demands that some of the new war ships shall be named for women, whereupon the Baltimore Sun descends from its usual serious and dignified level and makes the following response:

Nothing could be more unreasonable or inappropriate. In the olden times ships were given the feminine gender for various and sufficient reasons, the principal one being that the rigging was so conspicuous a portion of their composition. Nearly all these reasons have disappeared. The beautiful figure heads, so suggestive of lovely women, have gone and the iron monsters have but little rigging and no spankers, and are too clumsy even to hug a shore. Why any woman should wish to have her name, a synonym for gentleness, to a mere machine, built to be offensive and with none of the grace and beauty which distinguished the old-time ships, passes knowledge. To name a ketch, which is a graceful vessel, after a rich girl, or a smack after a pretty one, or a jolly boat after the summer girl, is a thing that commends itself, and if Miss Field had made that motion it would have carried unanimously, but to desecrate a woman's name by applying it to an ugly and offensive iron-clad thing, "fast" at that, and designed to run other vessels down, is not to be thought of.

Surely Miss Field will withdraw her demand.

POINTS ON ODD SUBJECTS.

Put not your trust in politicians. They can't be true to all of you.

The man who believes in a moist atmosphere ought to be satisfied with the conditions of this month.

When Emerson was advising independence he said: "Never strike sail to a fear. Come into port grandly, or sail with God the seas."

An anatomist says blood travels from the heart through the arteries ordinarily at the rate of twelve inches per second; its speed through the capillaries is at the rate of three one-hundredths of an inch per second.

There are always people who are willing to explore the future. The Lamas of Tibet do a large business in fortune telling. Sometimes they ascertain the fates with barley corns; at others they burn sheep bones for the same purpose.

The mind of the weaver of fancies is never at rest. It is almost incredible that the average production of novels, tales, and other works of fiction during the past year was seventeen a week, or about four for every working day of the year.

It is a sorry journalist who does not have a good opinion of the quality and quantity of his paper's circulation. A statistician gives the number of newspapers in the world at 83,000. About one-sixth of these have the largest circulation on earth.

SNAP SHOTS.

We are a race of workers in brass.

The gossip who whispers her scandal lies low.

Good luck has ruined more men than bad luck has.

The watermelon patch is the small boy's watering place.

Fashionable society consists largely of chatter and dry grins.

It never does any man much good unless he gets it in the neck.

The stylish young lady now wears galluses to hold up her—dress.

Man complains of the heat in summer and goes on with his devilment.

Perhaps one reason why woman laces so tight is that she is fond of it.

Do not grow impatient with a fool. Somebody might treat you that way.

The green watermelon has the thumps to-day, but the small boy will get 'em by to-morrow.

In the schedule of mundane properties man must be classed as rolling stock.—Dallas News.

If you beg a gentleman's pardon it seems he is bound to grant it, whether you are entitled to it or not.

It is enough to worry a goose to death to see a tough crank pelted with eggs which she has been saving so long.

In spite of the "Down Went McGinty," "Annie Rooney," and a thousand other crazes which man has dropped into, some have doubted the truthfulness of the adage that "man's a fool" until this "boom-de-ay" nonsense got a hold. Nobody doubts it any longer.

THE OTHER END OF IT.

"Hello, Smith, what's the matter? You look as if you had been in a free fight."

"I have," retorted Smith laconically.

"Been enjoying rural episodes and travel in the country?"

"Oh, yes!"

"What cut you up so badly, old man? Did you find Farmer Rustic's bull in your rambles?"

"No, the bull found me,"—Detroit Free Press.

THAT TROUBLESOME MOLE.

You May Get Rid of It by Simple Means—Girls Who Marry at 18 Must Expect to Grow Stout.

First, learn what not to do with that mole. Don't pull the hairs out with tweezers or finger nails. The hairs will only come stronger and multiply. Keep the hairs cut close with sharp scissors till you can get pure and good salicylic acid, a drop of which applied every day or two will eat away the mole painlessly or nearly so.

This acid has the property of destroying morbid growths like moles and warts, and if it does not effect this it is because the acid is weak or impure.

Obstinate freckles originate in the vulgar and prosaic fact of bile. Lemmon juice without and within is the specific. Hot lemonade, flavored with fine tea, makes a pretty ladies' punch, which might be substituted for heavier drinks at noon and afternoon. The spreading color shows disturbed digestion.

Delicate, slender girls who marry at 18 must expect to grow stout and coarse early, whereas women who marry at 25, when their constitutions are established, keep looks and figure.

A course of anti-bilious treatment is necessary, with careful diet. Take acids freely in any pleasant way, and drink a teaspoonful of fluid extract of taraxacum in breakfast coffee. It will not injure the taste more than chicory, which the French invariably add to cafe au lait, and is one of the best alteratives known.

By the way, boiled coffee is a cause of much biliousness and injury to the complexion. Make it with water boiling freshly and fast, filter or settle the coffee, as you please, but never allow it to boil a minute. Filtered coffee is free from the objections urged against its use, over stimulation of the nerves and of bile.

For stoutness, exercise freely and take a teaspoonful of epsom salts in a cup of hot water half an hour after breakfast.

L. F. is 16, and has had a rough face since she was 12. For some time she has had pustules on chin, nose and forehead, which leave the face very irritable and red. Beside this are many red pimples, which do not break, and under the skin is a grain-like roughness which does not show red.

Her habits are exceptionally careful, taking a warm bath nightly with friction, never sleeping in clothes worn during the day, never using cream or eating pork, soups, pastry, pickles, cakes, candies, or fruit, except oranges and bananas.

She never drinks tea, coffee or cold water, she takes a walk daily of two or three miles, yet she has headache, dark rings about the eyes and a sallow neck. Naturally she desires, and by her conscientious care deserves, to be rid of these uncomfortable conditions.

This is evidently one of those cases mentioned by an acute physician where severe acne is associated with phthisical tendency, and there is no need of generous diet to give the system strength to throw off the morbific matters which oppress it.

L. F. should eat rich soups, not fatty ones, brown roast or broiled beef, mutton and rich fish, oysters, nuts, figs, dates, the best peaches, cherries, and plums, fresh or canned and cooked whole meal bread and cereals with cream, not skimmed milk, or else with butter or thick syrups of white sugar, or maple syrup, boiled over and skimmed well, when they will seldom disagree with any one.

She should drink all the water desired. Doctors complain that they can seldom induce a woman to drink as much as she ought for health.

The two or three mile walks are not as good as gardening and puttering about fowls and fruit trees. Most likely there is overstudy or a brooding tendency in each case, which forbids close application to anything until health is established. Cookery is a good occupation for such girls if they can be led to take an interest and pride in it, for it gives them stir enough, and the smell of warm, fresh food is nourishing.

The baths are all right if the body secretes freely and is oily every day. "L. F." does not mention her weight and size, whether stout'sh or thin, or whether she is dark or light in coloring, which always have an important bearing where advice is desired.

If delicate, it is sometimes better to wear the body clothing a day and night together, changing for fresh in the morning in a warm room, be it remembered, for one with dark circles under the eyes is the last state to bear chilling. It might be better to take hot footbaths nightly, and full baths three times a week until summer.

It is not a case for medicine, but for generous, nutritious diet, brown bread, kind care and plenty of diversion, not dissipation, or being up nights.

Do not press the pustules and inflame the skin, which only brings farther eruption, pierce with a fine needle and touch with a drop of tincture of horseradish, i. e. alcohol with all the grated root it will easily hold. Either this or a touching with equal parts of ammonia and warm water will cause quick absorption and healing of the spots on the face.

As soap is found irritating use instead the yolk of a fresh beaten egg with a spoonful of almond oil, two spoonfuls of rose water and a pinch of borax, keep in a covered cup, and use as a face cream before washing. Or use one-fourth teaspoonful of borax to the quart of boiled water for washing the face.

I should like to hear a second time from those asking advice, as their experience is useful to others, and if directions present difficulties I want to hear right away.

J. M. M. asks is there anything to remove small moles on the neck?

Pure salicylic acid, one drachm to the ounce of alcohol, is a good application.

Keep the bottle near, and sponge the mole with the liquid as often as convenient daily, letting it dry without wiping. Do not wet the skin outside the moles.—Shirley Dare, in the Boston Globe.

WHY GOOD ROADS ARE HARD TO GET.

Among the very foremost agitators of the building of better country roads is ex-Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who made this the subject of an executive message during his term of office. Governor Beaver has written for the August number of The Forum an explanation why most communities find it so difficult to get good roads. The school tax, he says, we have become accustomed to; so we have become accustomed to be taxed for charitable institutions and for the relief of the poor; but in most states the habit of generations, so far as concerns the improvement of roads, has been the ineffective system of "working the roads," so that most men have not only had it firmly fixed in their minds that roads are not proper subjects for direct taxation, but that the highways might be made by a small contribution of personal labor. It is this long and deep-rooted habit and unwillingness to pay a direct sufficient road tax that is the primary cause of our national disgrace in having so few good highways; and the remedy lies in such an agitation as is harmlessly now going on in most states for a keener public appreciation of the direct commercial benefits of well-built roads.

MY DOG.

I have a dog.
His name is Trap.
He likes to sleep
The livelong day.
He sleeps through morn
And afternoon,
Then all the night
Barks at the moon.
Perhaps he thinks
That this is fun,
But I wish he
Would take the sun.
—Harper's Young People.

The longest railroad is in this country, or rather in Canada—the Canadian Pacific—the main line of which is nearly 3,000 miles long. The company controlling the largest milage is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; it contains 7,384 miles.

Hoofland's Bitters regulate the bowels.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Picnic parties and socials supplied promptly with ice cream and fine confections by L. H. MEINERT, Corner Summit and Oak streets.

CALL UP
'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's ambulance.
'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's livery.
'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's moving van.
'Phone No. 1035 if you want prompt and reliable service.

MOCKETT'S SCHOOL SUITS

ANOTHER week to pass, and then the boys are back at school. Are they prepared for the occasion? They will, of course, need new suits, for you want them to appear well-dressed as they not only look better when properly attired, but they feel better. Now is the time for parents to investigate the condition of their boys' wardrobes and so we suggest an inspection of our stupendous stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing. No other house in the city can submit such a selection or such a saving as we do. Many of the most desirable styles and makes are controlled by us. A personal survey of the following special lines will save parents much time, trouble and money.

A Great Line of School Suits

$2.50 Will give you choice of a large assortment of both Single and Double-Breasted Suits in Mixed Tweeds and Union Cassimeres.

$3.00 AND $3.50 In these grades we have an extensive showing of **STRONG, DURABLE SUITS in CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,** in both plain and fancy patterns.

$4.00 and $5.00 These are our GREAT SUITS. We say great because they are the GREATEST VALUE for the money in the country. The assortment is immense, in fact, far too large to attempt any description of it.

Bring Along the Boys, Name Your Price, and We Will Fit Them Out to Your Entire Satisfaction.

MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER

213, 215, 217 SUMMIT STREET.

BRO'S

During the past week we have had a perfect deluge of "New Goods."

Every department is now replete with popular goods together with the newest and most desirable specialties.

DRESS GOODS. In "Dress Goods" we are showing larger and handsomer line than ever before.

CLOAKS. JACKETS. Our "Cloak Department" is being crowded with this seasons complete lines. It will undoubtedly be the most attractive stock in the city, as every garment is this seasons production and pronounced bargains.

NOVELTIES. Our Glove and Hosiery departments show abundant varities, in Trimmings and Ribbons we show the newest ideas and effects.

NEUHAUSEL'S BRO'S

WATERLOO.

Notes of Interest From An Indiana Town.

Waterloo, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Mel. Van Wagoner, from near Angola, was in our city Saturday....Mr. G. F. Kirkendall, of Pittsburg, Pa., was here Monday. ....Rev. Richards, who has spent ten years as a missionary in Africa, will spend Sunday in our city, giving his experience in the dark continent in the M. E. church morning and evening....Mrs. J. A. Denison and daughter, Edna, visited friends in Angola this week....Dr. H. Chamberlain went to Fort Wayne Thursday....The Free Methodist church, of the North ward, is holding a camp meeting on the fair ground....Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carpenter, of Pleasant Lake, were in our city Sunday....Uncle Tom's Cabin was played in our city Tuesday evening....Mrs. Dr. Carpenter and son, Alphe, visited friends in Pleasant Lake this week....Quite a number of our people attended the institute lectures given at Auburn this week. Dr. Norse and Col. Sanford were secured for Wednesday and Thursday evenings respectively....Our schools commence next Monday, the 29th, under favorable auspices....Miss Lou Patterson is visiting relatives in Iowa....Mrs. W. A. Fisher and son, Wallie, are visiting in Cincinnati for a few days....The W. C. T. U. gave a picnic Friday, in Goodwin's grove, in honor of the Loyal Temperance legion. This is our last picnic previous to the beginning of school.

FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

For some days the friends of protection and reciprocity have been enjoying a new and very delicious cake called Grandfather's Hat, and now the other side is to have a show. A Tariff Reform Cake has made its appearance. It is the product of the progressive spirit and inventive genius of Worts-Kirk-Bglow, who also originated its predecessor, Grandfather's Hat. Tariff Reform is a handsome cake, and it is as good as it is handsome. It will be one of the popular features of the campaign, and no doubt will, in a few days, be in all the leading grocery stores.

HAVE YOUR SUMMER FUN, BUT—

Don't forget that skylarking is dangerous.

Don't have anything to do with strange men except as common courtesy may dictate.

Don't drop your points of guard simply because you are away from home.

Don't think unladylike thoughts.

Don't play with fire.

FORTUNATE FOR HIM.

"Doctor," said Mr. Bloobumper to Rev. Dr. Thirdly, "do you think that in the next world we shall pursue the same vocations that we do in this?"

"Some hold that opinion," replied the clergyman cautiously, "but why do you ask?"

"If such was the case, I was thinking our ice man would be in great luck."—Brooklyn Life.

DETAINED AT QUARANTINE.

New York, Aug. 27.—The French line steamer Touraine, from Havre August 20, arrived in quarantine this morning and was released at 8 o'clock, being detained two hours for a thorough disinfection of the vessel, her cargo and the baggage of the passengers. All were well on board.

Mynheer Hoffmeyr, the president and founder of the Afrikander bund, and one of the most astute politicians in South Africa, has commenced a fierce agitation against English control at the Cape. Mynheer Hoffmeyr is a typical Boer in all but his intellect, which is quick and comprehensive. He is virtually the "boss" of the Boer party in the Cape, as he has refused to hold office, and prefers to place his followers in high place. England has no bitterer foe than Hoffmeyr.

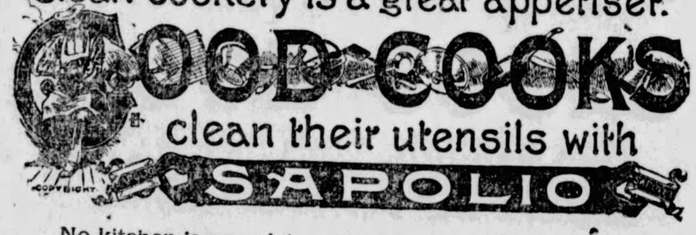
A puzzle to navigators which they have never solved is what becomes of the water which meets midway in the Mediterranean Sea. A continual stream is always flowing down through the Dardanelles, and is met by another stream which flows up by the Rock of Gibraltar. Where the water goes to is a mystery.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

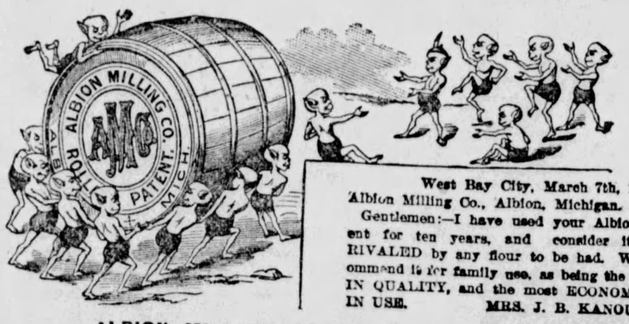
Office, 707 Jefferson St

"Clean cookery is a great appetiser."



No kitchen is complete without a cake of SAPOLIO. Its use on pots, pans and kettles is magic. Cold grease, dirt and rust disappear when it is used. Good cooks know that clean pans are necessary to good cooking. Would you be a good cook? Use SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.



West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

EXPOSITION!

MOOSE AND ELK.

September 5 to 10,

TOLEDO, O.

Pages 9 to 16.

THE TOLEDO BEE

Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1892.

CALLED BACK.

Harrison Working the Foreign Service.

Some Points on Harrison's Star Campaigners.

They Return to America for the Campaign,

And Uncle Sam Pays the Big, Big Bill

For Their Distinguished Services—How the Consular Offices Are Made to Serve the Republican Party.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—The presence of Consul-General McCreary at home at this time, when he will be able to run out to Michigan and do a little campaign work, is an instance going to show how much partisan service the president has succeeded in extracting from the diplomatic and consular patronage during his three years in the White House.

Mr. McCreary, it is true, is confronted with grave charges respecting his official course in Chile, and is expected to make reply, but this will not seriously disturb him. He has taken the papers, so to speak, and will consult his own convenience about meeting the allegations of speculating in state secrets in Valparaiso during the revolt against Balmaceda. There is no evidence so far that he has lost any influence at the state department because of the charges, and he certainly will not embroil himself either there or at the White House by anything he may do while at his old home in Michigan to forward republican prospects.

Patrick Egan, minster to Chile, will probably follow Mr. McCreary to these shores at an early day, and when he arrives will find an opportunity to make himself useful to his party. He is a good speaker, and will probably be starred by the republican managers in the close states where the Irish-American vote is large. Egan's course in Chile, like McCreary's, has been severely arraigned, but the administration has sustained him in everything. All the more active, no doubt, will Egan be to show his appreciation of that support.

The post consul-general at London is an important one, and pays a large salary. John C. New, the incumbent, came home early in the spring on leave and engineered at Indianapolis and Minneapolis the president's campaign for renomination.

It was the sole object of his visit. His salary went on meanwhile, and thus the government was made to contribute that much towards the Harrison campaign. Mr. New, it is understood, will shortly make another visit home, to be present at the republican round-up, and again at the government's expense.

The missions to France and Russia have both yielded handsome returns to the party. Mr. Reid retired from the former in time to insure his party the value of his counsels and, as it turned out, the use of his name in the campaign. The vacancy was at once filled by the appointment of an amiable gentleman from Boston, the recognition of whom was acceptable to the Massachusetts republicans. Mr. Coolidge belongs to the transcendentalists, who never soil their hands with everyday affairs.

The return of Charles Emory Smith from Russia was another good stroke for the president. Mr. Smith had tired of his toy and was anxious to get into the editorial harness again. It was considered important, too, that he do so. Both of the Pennsylvania senators were against the president, and this attitude was distrubing, to say the least.

Mr. Smith came back, took up his pen again, and the result was nineteen votes from Pennsylvania at Minneapolis for Harrison, when the prospects but a few weeks before was that Blaine would get the delegation to a man. Then the Smith vacancy was cleverly filled, the president bestowing the appointment upon Andrew D. White, whose absence from the country during the campaign would cost the party nothing.

The case of Gen. Grubb, of New Jersey, who gave up the Spanish mission in time to return and enter the campaign, has also its significance. Gen. Grubb is rich and liberal, and his political activity will, of course, be increased by the recognition he has received at the president's hands.

But still more noteworthy than all of these individual instances of honor bestowed for a lesson and handsome returns arranged for is the systematic employment of the diplomatic and consular agencies of the United States everywhere for the collection of trade statistics of protection and reciprocity. For a year reports received at the state department from these sources have touched upon little else. Ministers, consul generals, consuls, and even commercial agents, have apparently in that time confined their attentions solely to the local commerce, how thriving or diminishing, and what effect if any was being wrought by the operations of the McKinley bill in this country.

The result has been the gathering of a great quantity of literature, carefully arranged to suit republican purposes, and now being turned over in the form of printed matter for digestion and use in the campaign. These reports form the basis of tariff tracts and tariff speeches, and they are being printed and circulated at the public expense. It seems not too much to say, therefore, that the whole diplomatic and consular service is now a part of the regular republican machine, skillfully and carefully adjusted, and doing important service in the Harrison campaign.

A NATIONAL MILITIA.

Scheme to Federalize the State National Guards.

An Army Officer's Criticism of the Present System and a Suggestion.

The Brooklyn Times prints the following editorial regarding the present militia system:

A line officer of regulars has discovered an element of danger in connection with our citizen soldiery to which his attention has been called by recent events. In brief, his contention is that outside the 25,000 men of the regular army there exists no body of armed men on whose services the federal government could rely in emergency of any sort. He cites the fact, and it is a fact, that the president and the major general commanding the army have no right whatever to command the services of a single regiment of the national guard of the several states. In time of need they must call upon the several governors for the troops and it lies within the discretion of the state authorities to settle what attention shall be paid to this call. Furthermore, he asserts that it would be in violation of the constitution of any state for its governor to order the regiments of its national guard for duty beyond the state lines. While it is not clear that the state authorities have the right to pass in review the federal call for troops it must be acknowledged that the other points are well taken by this military critic.

In the theory of the constitution there does not exist a national militia consisting of all male inhabitants of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45. From this paper army were drawn the levies for the war of 1812, for the Black Hawk war and for the Mexican campaigns. The changed views as to state sovereignity in 1861 prevented the use of this call for the civil war, and at that time was introduced the device of calling for volunteers by states. But beyond this existence in the eye of the law national militia has never had any being.

It appears a point well taken that the governor of this or any state could not order beyond the state line a single regiment enlisted as a part of the national guard of the state. The utmost limit of his power as regards existing militia regiments would lie in bringing to them with his indorsement the call for volunteers. But if they should accept the call in a body it would be as a different body, no longer a regiment of state troops but a new regiment in the national militia. In the shift from one capacity to the other there comes a loophole of escape; the soldier is under no other than a moral compulsion to accept the new service.

This military critic proposes the federalization of all the national guards with a view of meeting this need. In this he recognizes the jealousy with which each state must oppose the advance of the idea of centralization and he has made provision on that score by proposing that the federal government acquire a right to be exercised only in the time of need and not to be paraded at other times.

The cost of an effective private for each year of service he finds to range from $200 in Germany and $250 in France through $500 in England to $900 in this country. The average pay of the state of New York to the privates in its national guard he places at $25. His proposition is that the federal government charge itself to the extent of $50 for every man enrolled on the state rosters and provide him with the arms used in the regualr army. In return for this subsidy the soldier is enlisted in the national guard of his state and at the same time in the national militia for service under the federal government. The usual attitude of the adjutant general of the army toward this national militia would be merely to see that in drill they should not fall below the standard set and that the regulations were complied with. Thus would be educated not only men skilled in fighting, but regiments and brigades ready to form divisions and take the field as effectives immediately on receipt of the call to arms. While it is not probable that this suggestion will go much beyond the stage of mere suggestion it is of interest as showing the attitude of the army toward the militia, an attitude which for some years past has been marked with the utmost cordiality.

TO PARADE IN MASKS.

A Novel Form of Campaign Idiocy Coming Into Vogue.

Candidates' Faces in Paper—Queer Assortments of Heads and Bodies To Be Seen Under the Glare of Torches.

The campaign fiend will soon be abroad in the land, and the costumer chuckles gently to himself and rubs his hands in glee as visions of an ocean of shining sheckels dance before his eyes, says the Philadelphia Record. The campaign fiend is a necessary evil, and for years a long-suffering public has endured, without a murmur, the painful spectacle of this individual hobbling over cobblestones for hours at a time, wearing a red cape, carrying an oily torch, yelling himself hoarse and indulging in the many other idiosyncracies peculiar to his class. All this the public regarded as a matter of course attendant upon such a momentous occasion as a presidential election.

But this year a new epidemic threatens to burst out, in the form of papier mache masks, representing the heads of the candidates, to be worn over the head of the campaign fiend. This will undoubtedly be hailed with screams of ecstatic delight by that mortal, and the genius who first conceived the idea will reap a rich harvest. Already he has more orders than he can possibly fill.

The idea originated in the fertile brain of a local costumer. This gentleman has long had in his stock a number of grotesque masks made of papier mache, arranged in such a way as to enable the wearers to slip them over their heads.

As the campaign began to be talked about the thought suggested itself to him one day that it might be a good scheme to make a lot representing the heads of the candidates for campaign purposes.

He accordingly entered into communication with a number of marching organizations upon the subject. The idea was regarded favorably, and the campaign fiend received it with delight. Here at last was a new way of showing the public what a gibbering idiot he could be. The chance was too good to be lost, and the scheme is now an assured success.

If the current reports are true, the demand for the masks will be enormous. Many of the marching clubs, particularly those composed of very young gentlemen of political proclivities have already given orders for large numbers of the artocities, and before very long the nights may be made hideous by long lines of enthusiastic marchers, their heads enveloped in the masks representing their candidates, and accompanied by very bad bands of music.

The spectacle presented by the campaign fiend arrayed in the new head gear will be startling in the extreme. This individual is sometimes tall and lean, and sometimes short and fat. Sometimes he is knock-kneed, and sometimes bowlegged. Taking him collectively he is often fearfully and wonderfully made. Could anything be more ridiculous than the head of Grover Cleveland perched upon the shoulders of a man whose anatomy would indicate that strained relations existed between himself and a good square meal? Or a giant of six feet marching majestically down Chestnut street with his head enveloped in a mask representing the features of President Harrison?

Then, too, the massive head of Adlai Stevenson, with the body of a very small youth with bowed legs, would hardly be a sight calculated to arouse much enthusiasm for the coming vice president, nor would a knock-kneed individual of herculean proportions, staggering under the weight of Whitelaw Reid's features, win any great amount of support for the tail end of the G. O. P.'s ticket. But it would be great sport for the campaign fiend, and, after all, that's all that individual sees in the whole business.

An inspection of the premises of the costumer who is responsible for this new phase of campaigning shows that he is terribly in earnest. Hundreds of the masks have already been finished, and hundreds more are in course of construction. But the most remarkable part of it all is that they do bear a resemblance to the candidates. President Harrison's whiskers are a triumph of skill, and, in a strong breeze, will be calculated to produce melody of an unusually fine order.

"Yes," said the proprietor, as he brushed a fly from the shining pate of Whitelaw Reid, "the thing is going to be a go. A large number of clubs are already clamoring for their orders, because they want to be ready to get down to work as soon as possible. The idea is a novel one, and is strictly original. It has never been tried before, and Philadelphia will have the satisfaction of introducing one of the greatest innovations in political history."

WONDERFUL GUN.

Battle Test of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage.

Its Success Far Exceeds All Expectations.

Not Only Is the Gun Withdrawn From the View of the Enemy After Firing, But There Is a Great Saving in Time.

New York, Aug. 27.—The pneumatic gun carriage has been subjected to the rapidity of fire test at the Sandy Hook proving ground. Without hitch or mishap, so far as its pneumatic machinery was concerned, the ponderous 30 ton gun was loaded and fired 10 times in one hour and forty-one minutes. Making deductions for extraneous delays, this surprising feat was accomplished in one hour, and the mechanism thus surpassed the predictions of its most sanguine friends, who had not expected to do it in less than an hour and forty minutes—that is, on an average of ten minutes for each round.

Only one member of the board of ordnance and fortifications, Major Clifton Comly, was present to witness the triumph of this most extraordinary of modern warlike devices. Mr. C. E. Creecy, president of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power company, and the youthful looking inventor, Mr. Henry A. Spiller, were on hand and so were Capt. Frank Heath, the officer in command of the proving ground, and Lieut. S. B. Wheeler, ordnance department, U. S. A., under whose direction the official test was made.

The Herald gives the following account of the test: By 1 o'clock in the afternoon the atmosphere had cleared up sufficiently to permit the gunners to have a clear view of the ocean for six or seven miles—a very important requisite when experimenting with projectiles weighing more than a quarter of a ton each, which may travel from six to ten miles—and the decks were cleared for action, so to speak. Capt. Heath detailed a squad of a dozen or more men to work the guns, and Mr. Spiller assumed command of the 10-inch gun. Two attaches of the proving ground, note book and stop watch in hand, stationed themselves in position to record the triumph or failure of Mr. Spiller's mechanism, and at exactly twenty-one minutes past one the stop watch clicked and the operation of loading the big gun was commenced. A cast iron shot weighing 575 pounds was placed on the queer looking tray at the base of the gun and Mr. Spiller's man touched a lever. Up went the tray and shot to a level with the open breach of the gun propelled by the invisible power of compressed air. No sooner was it in position than the telescopic rammer behind it was pushed forward by the same power and, presto! the quarter of a ton of iron was in place in the gun; time, 21 seconds. Down went the loading tray; up it came again with two bags of coarse grained powder, weighing 120 pounds each; out shot that extraordinary pneumatic ramrod and in less than a minute the 240 pounds of powder had been rammed home and the gunners were working away screwing up the breech block.

Practice Needed to Make Perfect.

The men hadn't gotten fairly down to business yet and worked rather clumsily, but as soon as the gun was ready for business a turn was given to a small wheel and the gun began to rise from its bed, supported by a great steel arm and a slender rod of steel on each side. Steadily and gracefully the mass of 47 tons moved upward until it was nearly eight feet above the gun carriage proper. Yielding to power brought to bear by the operator's turn of another wheel, the breech sank just a trifle until the gun was elevated precisely 10 degrees from the horizontal.

The group around the carriage quickly scattered, the man stationed on an adjoining parapet signalled that the coast was clear, a single whistle blast warned the workmen at a distant fortification to seek shelter, and at the word "fire" from Lieutenant Wheeler the gunner, 20 yards away, jerked the firing lanyard. There was a flash, a roar like thunder right at hand and seaward went 575 pounds of iron. Through the smoke the dozen interested spectators eagerly scanned the water, and in just 13 seconds a great splash not far from the Scotland Lightship told that the projectile had found a watery grave more than four miles away.

Long before this the gun had returned to its original place on the carriage, the pneumatic machinery for counteracting its recoil having so broken the reactionary force of 1,580,000 foot-pounds that the 47 tons of steel settled as gently into place as one would deposit a precious bit of glassware. In a moment the gunners had the breech block open and were cleaning the breech and making ready for a fresh charge. Shot and powder were quickly in place, the seemingly automatic loading apparatus again promptly did its work, again came the scurrying, the whistle and the sharp order "fire," and again a 575 pound projectile hurled the water forty or fifty feet into the air five miles away.

In actual battle—and the firing yesterday was intended to be a "battle test"—no long range gun would be twice fired at exactly the same point. Hence it was essential that the possibilities of the carriage in the way of "traversing" should be tried. And so, "traversed" or partially swung around the circle, it was before the next shot was fired.

Trained With Ease.

The pneumatic mechanism for moving the gun laterally proved as promptly obedient to the operator's will as had the machinery for raising the carriage and sending home the powder and shot. As previous tests had shown that the carriage could be moved over an arc of 120 degrees in 59 seconds no radical change of aim was required. The gun was merely moved this way and that until Capt. Heath was satisfied with its position, and then came shot No. 3.

The remaining eight rounds were repetitions of those described above, except that after the fourth round the expansion of the gas check in the breech of the gun occasioned a delay of 23 minutes The gunners, however, began to make better time as the firing proceeded, and at two minutes past 3 the tenth and last round was fired—one hour and forty-one minutes, delays included, after the breech was opened to receive the first charge.

The timers failed to get accurately the time between the firing of the first and second shots. After that, however, they timed the intervals between the discharges.

Here is their record: Between the second and third shots, 8m. 30s.; third and fourth, 7m. 35s.; fourth and fifth, 5m. 55s.; fifth and sixth, 6m. 23s.; sixth and seventh, 5m. 18s.; seventh and eighth, 5m. 38s.; eighth and ninth, 6m. 17s.; ninth and tenth, 5m. 36s.; total, 51m. 52s. Adding the average time consumed between discharges in order to complete the the record total would be 53m 21s. Allowing for the time occupied in preparing for the first charge it is manifest that the ten rounds were fired within 30 minutes. Mr. Spiller figured out that the average time for each round was 5m. 59s.

In all the rounds a uniform charge was employed, 240 pounds of Dupont's brown hexagonal powder and a 575 pound cast iron shot being employed. The elevation, too, was uniform, being ten degrees. The test being one of rapidity the velocity attained by the shot was not measured. In each case a pressure of 37,000 pounds was recorded in the breech

The Work the Carriage Has Done.

Including the tests 26 rounds have now been fired from the gun in pursuance of the official tests of the board of ordnance and fortifications, aside from the 46 shots which have been fired under Mr. Spiller's direction as experiments. Four more rounds will be fired under Major Comly's supervision and the official test of the pneumatic carriage and loading machinery will then have been completed.

Major Comly will report to the board of ordnance regarding the recent tests made under his direction, and at its meeting in Washington in September the board will formally pass upon the invention and doubtless recommend its adoption by the government. This report will go to the secretary of war, and if he approves its contracts will then be made for the manufacture of the carriage and loading machinery.

The carriage and auxiliary machinery are covered by nearly a dozen patents, some of which date back about five years. Recently a combination patent has been allowed and a foundation patent covering the general principle of the application of pneumatic power to the loading and elevation of great guns for coast defense has been granted.

The official tests of the carriage were begun last March and will probably be completed next week. They have been exceedingly numerous and thorough, covering the raising and lowering of the gun itself, the handling of the loading apparatus, the elevation and depression of the gun in sighting, "traversing," the working of the pneumatic recoil checks, the possibility of retaining the compressed air in the cylinders indefinitely and the manipulation of the hand gear provided in case of accident to the pneumatic machinery.

On all of these points the carriage has more than fulfilled the requirements. One of its chief merits, Captain Heath told me, is the remarkable saving of time which it makes possible. At every stage of the process of loading, aiming and firing the pneumatic machinery reduces the time as compared with that required to do the work by hand as it has heretofore been done. By way of illustration it will traverse the gun over an arc of 120 degrees in 59 seconds, whereas this work done by hand requires 46 minutes and 28 seconds.

THE CZAR'S DOUBLE.

Carlsen's Remarkable Likeness to the Russian Emperor

Turns His Head and Sets Him Mad.

A Curious Character of Copenhagen Who Finally Believed That He Was the Czar Himself.

Copenhagen, Aug. 27.—M. Carlsen, a wealthy retired banker of this city, who never went by his own name, but always by that of "the czar's double," has ended his erratic career in the madhouse, an incurable lunatic, the victim of a baleful resemblance to the Russian emperor that wrecked his life.

When the czar came to Copenhagen to spend the summer at the court, the strange likeness of Carlsen to the Russian autocrat was noticed and began to make people talk.

It was at all times remarkable. He was of the same heavy build, with the same half-sinister, half-good-natured countenance, of exactly the same height and with the same sort of beard, eyes and hair as the emperor. Any one might have mistaken the one for the other at any time, and many persons did. The astonished banker suddenly found himself cheered and celebrated in a hundred ways when he showed himself in public during the imperial visits. At first he laughed at it. He was a good-natured man, with a rather weak head and prone to vanity. Then, gradually, as he saw how much adulation the odd conceit threw in his way, he began to encourage it by half unconsciously adopting the ways of the real czar, his manner of smiling, of bowing in response to salute, with one finger upon the brim of his white cap.

From that to adopting the dress of the czar, the white cap itself, the gray cloak, every item of his wardrobe down to the boots, and trimming his beard as he did, was only a step, but it was the wretched man's first step toward the madhouse. To counterfeit the czar became his overmastering passion, his one conscious aim in the summer season when Alexander came to town. His cowardice saved him from carrying out his crazy notion across the sea, where it would be dangerous. He played czar only in Copenhagen—but kept out of the reach of the nihilists.

If not, he would next appear, as likely as not, in the harbor just ahead of the imperial procession from the direction of the Russian ship in a boat exactly like the czar's launch, rowed by a crew like his, the observed of all, of course, and thus his vanity was tickled and his ambition satisfied. In the reception of the real czar the bogus one would be forgotten a moment later with a laugh, but he had had his triumph and was content.

It is said that Carlsen was once introduced at Bernstorff to the real Alexander, who knew all about his crazy notion. The two together looked as like as two drops of water. The Russian looked at his counterfeit in half dislainful, half amused silence, and at the end of the inspection, without a word, felt his arms, then turned his back upon him with a grunt of contempt. Alexander is a giant in strength, with muscles of steel. The other's were as flabby as his brain. He was but a poor counterfeit after all.

The first gun that announced the arrival of the czar saw Carlsen down as near to the pier as the police would let him. Sometimes, before Carlsen came to be the character he was of late years, even they would be imposed upon and would let him through the lines with great show and circumstance only to find they had been fooled.

The result was that Carlsen wound up believing himself really to be the czar. He built himself a villa, an imitation of one owned by Alexander, out on the shore road, as close to the palace of Bernstorff as he could crowd, and gave up his identity altogether. Then the mischief was done. He had crossed the threshold upon which he had lingered so long and entered the shadow of the czar's throne, as he thought, and the shadow struck terror to his weak soul. Carlsen was no Alexander. The shadow of the nihilist and his bomb frightened him out of what sense he had left.

His smile died. He no longer drove about in his four-in-hand. His sleepless nights were spent in his villa in haunting dread of the approaching dynamiter. He discharged his cook, fearing poison, and surrounded himself with an armed bodyguard of men, who had orders to let no stranger approach without searching him for weapon or bomb. He fenced in his estate with walls strong enough to repel attack by the enemy.

He refused to see his agents when they came to report to him upon financial matters. The story went abroad in the city that the czar's double had gone mad. And the story was true. Not long ago the explosion came. Carlsen's neighbors on the shore road were surprised by a visit from his agents asking them to sell their land. Some consented, some refused.

The farmers were told that they would hear further from the czar shortly. To the others he sent word that, whether they liked it or not, they would have to sell. What they liked or didn't was not the question, but what he wanted. He was the czar, and the buildings about his land sheltered nihilists and plots against his life. Come down they must, houses, garden, railroad and all. He wanted it. Then they took him to the madhouse. His family, who had watched his reason giving way, powerless to interfere, called upon the authorities to step in, and Carlsen was taken to Bidstrup, the Danish Bedlam, where he now is. The doctors have pronounced his case incurable. He will die as he lived—the czar's double.

RAISED BY WITCHERY.

The Mysterious Force Controlled By Tacoma Wreckers.

Sunken Ships Lured to the Top of Water.

Simple Appliances Which Accomplish Great Results and Puzzle Investigators.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—C. T. Manning is in San Francisco endeavoring to secure a contract for raising the lost steamer San Pedro, which foundered several months ago off the coast of British Columbia.

This announcement, says the Examiner, would ordinarily occasion little comment. Vessels will fill and founder, and wreckers will endeavor to secure contracts for raising them. But it is only little over a hundred years since the time when, if Mr. Manning and his co-workers had made a proposition to raise a sunken ship with forces and appliances which they propose to use they would have been prosecuted or witchcraft.

If they shall succeed in lifting the San Pedro or any other wave bedraggled wreck with the means at their hands they will be entitled to a master's degree in magic. Yet they already have shown results which completely puzzle careful investigators—men of reputation and ability. More than this, they have secured from hard-headed financiers the necessary money to patent and perfect their machinery.

It Staggers Belief.

Scientists who have given the matter some attention are completely nonplussed, and admit that no application of force of which they have any knowledge would account for the results obtained before their eyes. They say that had they not seen they would not have believed, and having seen they really know no more than they did before.

John, Joseph and James Grant, of Tacoma, Wash., are the men who control the unknown force, and their apparatus for experiments are almost ludicrously simple. They are entirely confident that, given the contract, they can raise the lost San Pedro in a very short time and with the expenditure of very little money. In any event they are more than willing to try. They say they have studied and experimented for six years and have at last perfected something entirely outside the methods employed in raising sunken ships by contracting wreckers.

For the past two weeks the Grant brothers have been giving practical exhibitions at Tacoma of the work of their apparatus. They did not attract unusual attention until the process was investigated by persons of undoubted ability, who pronounced the experiments successful beyond measure, and who at the same time frankly avowed their inability to discover the means by which the brothers accomplished their wonderful results. Since then the experiments have caused a great deal of comment along the Puget Sound, and now maritime circles in San Francisco are becoming animated with a discussion of them.

It Bobbed Up Serenely.

John Grant says that six years ago he was watching the obtruding portions of a sunken steamer, which several unsuccessful attempts had been made to raise. Suddenly he saw it rise to the surface and float some distance with the tide and sink again.

He felt sure that the phenomenon must have been due to some great natural force, and this force he set about to discover. He is certain he has discovered it, and has succeeded in bringing many other people to his way of thinking.

The first experiments were carried on by means of a small model boat of tin. This weighed thirty pounds. It was loaded to its full capacity, punctured full of holes and sunk in many feet of water. A small rubber hose had been inserted prior to sinking and through this Grant sent his lifting force. The tin boat at once rose to the surface. Then arrangements were made for work on a somewhat larger scale.

The experiments are now conducted by means of a rudely constructed boat with a hull four feet in the clear from its flat bottom to the top of its deck. The boat is 20 feet in length and five feet in width and is constructed throughout of common fir boards. It is pointed at either end and the cracks between the boards, forming its sides and decks, are open enough to admit a free flow of water. Only the bottom is constructed with any degree of strength. In each of its sides, half way between the bottom and the deck, has been cut a hole two feet square, as the brothers explain, to represent a "hole stove in the ship's bottom by a rock."

Full Fathoms Three.

Inside this rude hull sacks of gravel aggregating a weight of five tons have been placed. Surmounting the deck is a structure intended to represent the cabin of a steamer, constructed of lattice, so that it may not be said to be an air chamber. No part of the vessel is tight enough to confine either air or water. At all stages of the tide this vessel is on the gravelly bottom, sometimes beneath 20 feet of water, sometimes high and dry. When the tide is "in" it only rises to the surface when the Grant brothers will it.

The scene of their experiments is on the Narrows about seven miles west and south of Tacoma, at Lemon's Beach. When the Grant brothers get ready to exhibit the work of their device they repair to a log raft or float anchored near the sunken vessel, with a small and curiously shaped machine which they will allow no one to examine, giving as a reason that a patent has not yet been secured upon it. This machine is not over eight inches square and ten inches long.

A long piece of ordinary garden hose is taken with them, and a diver takes down one end of the hose and inserts it in the hold of the vessel. The other end is attached to the machine.

Then the operator of the machine is concealed beneath blankets and in five minutes the sunken vessel rises to the surface, where it floats with its deck raised an inch above the water, and is towed here and there as far as the length of the hose will permit.

After having witnessed this operation and the rising of a common deal box perforated with holes and half full of gravel, and Examiner representative questioned the older Grant, the discoverer of the secret process regarding it.

The Use of Chemicals.

"How do you accomplish this result?" was the first direct question.

"By expelling all the water from the hold of the sunken vessel. It's natural buoyancy is thus restored and it rises to the top."

"But you raise it with an immense weight."

"Not more than the vessel would carry if water-tight. I could not raise it if it were heavier. All I do is to relieve the vessel of the water's weight."

"What do you use?"

"I use chemicals—two chemicals and a device by means of which they are conveyed to the vessel's hold through the hose."

"Is it a fluid or a gaseous substance that is conveyed to the hold?"

"That is my secret. I do not propose to make my part of the secret public until I have patented my invention in all the great maritime nations. I am anxious that the world should know exactly what I do and how I accomplish it, but not until my rights are all protected."

He Could Part the Red Sea.

"I will tell you this," continued the inventor, "I can part the water on this beach here so that you can walk down on the sand into the sea without wetting your feet. I can take a tin pail, puncture it, sink it in forty feet of water, expel all the water from it while it is yet under the waetr and it will rise to the surface, and when it comes out there will not be a drop of water in it."

"Do you mean to say that you can create an air cell under the water at any depth and that the air will remain in that cell without escaping through the water?"

"I don't mean to say anything about air. I mean to say I can make a great bubble down there."

"If you insist on your ability to part the waters so that one may walk on the bottom people will think you insane."

"Not when I demonstrate to them that I can do it. By the use of the principle I have discovered I propose to invent an apparatus whereby one may walk upon the water with as much ease as upon land."

But He Is Not Insane.

The natural conclusions of any one listening to such talk is that the speaker is insane, but two other men are imbued with the same ideas and the same assurance, and back of these men are hundreds of faithful believers in their process.

Among the believers are two men sufficiently confident in the process and in the Grants to invest $10,000 each in securing the needed patents, in constructing the models and in experiments.

These two men assert that they have been let into the secret, and are not only satisfied with the process but surprised at its simplicity. Some of the most prominent men in Tacoma have examined the workings of the apparatus and are convinced of the efficiency of the process and the sincerity of the men.

NOT THROUGH WHISKERS

The Wind Seems to Have Found a New Job.

Modern Modes of Feminine Dress Invite the Especial Attention of Playful Zephyrs.

The wind has a new job. The time is past for the devotion of his entire energies to shrieking through a miscellaneous assortment of whiskers. The shrill, sibilant hiss with which he formerly permeated masculine hirsuteness is missing, says the Chicago Times.

In his new vocation young Boreas devotes his villainous attention to the women. Fashion aids him to a large extent.

There was a time when women wore petticoats and things beneath their outer raiment; then the wind had no opportunities; he was handicapped. Now, since the general adoption of tights in lieu of underwear, the wind will cut across lots, sneak down alleys or come up through gratings with a fierce rush as soon as a feminine form puts in an appearance. With an airy chuckle he plasters a dress against the object of his sportive moods, and graceful figures are outlined with all the distinctness of an intaglio. Each curve of a shapely form is brought out in all its beauty. There are no stiff and starched skirts beneath to prevent the garments from clinging, and they cling with a loving persistence which is charming.

Face to face with the onslaughts of the rollicking wind pushing into the teeth of the embryo gale the perfections or imperfections of the feminine figure are mapped out with delightful sincerity. Even the designs of the garter buckle can almost be distinguished, or the knot on the string, if the latter is doing duty for the more aristocratic circlet.

The absence of that monstrosity, the bustle, lends a charm to the rear elevation when the dastardly wind attacks a lovely, unprotected woman in the back. The luckless member of the fair sex who is thus attacked might as well be clad in jockey trousers, the exhibition is none the less distinct from hip to ankle.

But woe to the unfortunate ones who require and affect padding to fill out the deficiencies of Mother Nature. As the garment clings snugly to the figure the discrepancies are made evident, hip pads stand out with the startling distinctness of life preservers and suggest the gaps where properly developed thighs should exist.

Then, again, with a shrill shriek the frolicsome zephyr will swoop down upon a fair one and lift her skirts to such a height that to a casual observer, if such exists under such circumstances, the impression is formed that the lady is wearing kilts or has gone back to the school-girl period.

In the old days of stiff and starched lingerie such an expose was next to impossible, or if it occurred an expanse of white became visible, while now there is a suggestion of the ballet in the whole affair.

While little scenes like these are in course of operation the blithe breeze will dally about the heads of the victims in such a manner that both hands are needed to manage parasols and hats.

In his entire career Prof. Boreas is anti-Comstock. He doesn't know how long existing fashions will hold out, but while they do he and his brood of swirling zephyrs will remain on hand and the abandoned and neglected whiskers can droop in solitude.

POSES AS A MODEL.

One of the Group to Commemorate the Fort Dearborn Massacre.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Kicking Bear, the bad Indian who danced in all the ghost dances two years ago and fought the soldiers at Wounded Knee creek, has been brought down from Fort Sheridan to pose as one of the figures in the group which will commemorate the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812.

Sculptor Carl Rohl-Smith picked out Kicking Bear as a model for Black Partridge, the friendly Pottowattomie chief. Kicking Bear is a lithe, wide-chested Indian, and his face is full of the craft of the Sioux. The chief was pleased by the compliment, and when Sergeant Cahill, of Company G, and Post Interpreter Jules Lorin went to his quarters to take him to town they found that he had dressed in his best clothes. He had painted his cheek bones and eyebrows with vermilion and had put his handsomest eagle feathers in his hair, which he had slicked down and carefully braided. He wore beaded moccasins, buckskin breeches, a white linen shirt, a base-ball players' belt and a black broadcloth vest.

The studio was a revelation to Kicking Bear. He stripped when instructed and showed up a fine figure of a man in buff. He is nearly six feet tall, straight as a sapling, in spite of his 42 years; his legs are lithe and sinewy and his shoulders broad and full of muscle. A better face for an Indian type, Mr. Rohl-Smith said, he had never seen. The chief was a patient model.

THIRTEEN PROVED UNLUCKY.

Truth of the Old Superstition Demonstrated by an Old Negro.

Several men were talking of superstitions so common among all classes of people. As a matter of course, one of the things touched upon was the supposedly fatal number thirteen. An old colored man who happened to be within hearing distance felt moved to remark: "I want to tell you gem'men, not to make fun o' dat thirteen business. I ain't superfishus, but I tell you, don't you eat at no table whar dar's thirteen. I dun dowbt and I hope to die if pretty nearly every one of dem ain't dead and buried."

His hearers expressed surprise at his remarkable statement and asked for particulars.

"Well, some of them got killed, and one thing an' another, and some jest nachelly died. But dey is pretty nearly all gone to-day."

"How long ago did this thirteen-at-table incident occur?"

"Now, lemme see. Been about thirty years since the war, ain't it? Well, I specs it must a-happened ten years before the war broke out. But it makes me feel about as uneasy as though it was only yesterday."—Chicago Times.

LATE FROSTS,

Leaving Plenty of Time for Crops,

Is the Forecast of Professor Foster.

September Will Have Two Storm Disturbances, One of Which Will Be Severe.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 27.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from September 2 to 6, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about September 6, cross the western mountains by the close of the 7th, the great central valleys from 8th to 10th, and the eastern states about the 11th.

This will be a dangerous storm west of the Mississippi river on 7th and 8th, and tornadoes and hail may be expected. This disturbance will cause general rains, and with it the drouth conditions will disappear.

Light frosts may be expected in Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota from the cool wave following this storm. The cool wave will cross the western mountains, about the 9th, the great central valleys about the 11th, and the eastern states about the 13th. These cool waves usually cause showers. After this disturbance September will give us an average temperature and two periods of severe storms. Frosts will be late and not severe.

Northern crops will have an abundance of time to mature, and September top cotton will be better than that which matures in August.

Effects of Earth's Equator.

No one will deny that the earth's equator is changing, now going south in these latitudes at the rate of four feet every year. This has been conclusively proven and is admitted by our astronomical authors. The fact has come to the knowledge of scientists within the last three years. Had it been known a hundred years ago, our geologists would have been saved the trouble of inventing the theory that continents rise out of and sink back into the waters, an unnatural and most absurd idea.

The change of the earth's equator from the general line of the Rocky mountains to its present location would bring it 2,000 miles nearer to the Azores in the Atlantic, located from 800 to 1,200 miles west of Portugal, which are supposed to be the remains of the submerged continent of Atlantis. This change of 2,000 miles in the earth's equator would cause the water to rise about 16,000 feet and will account for the submergence of that continent.

Plato, 400 years before Christ, mentions the Atlantis continent and states that, at the close of a long contest between its inhabitants and the Athenians, 9,000 years before his time, the sea suddenly engulfed the continent or island, destroying its inhabitants and the Athenian army.

In the future I will discuss the suddenness of this submergence. All I now wish to call special attention to is that a change in the earth's equator from its ancient to its present position around the earth would submerge such a continent covering all but its highest mountains, which, nine in number, covering about 1,000 square miles, are now called the Azores Islands.

The Sandwich islands, southwest of California, and the Society islands, west of Peru, are believed to be the mountain tops of the submerged Pacific continent, and the change of the earth's equator described above would cause the ocean waters to increase about 14,000 feet in depth in the vicinity of that submerged continent.

With an ocean extending through the Mississippi valley from southeast to northwest the present sites of the Allegheny and Rocky mountains would be its eastern and western coasts, as geologists declare to have been the ancient condition. The equator extending near the line of the Andes and Rocky mountains, the Atlantic and Pacific continents would have been the principal land surfaces, emptying their great river systems, where now are found the Andes, Rocky and Allegheny mountains.

Geologists tell us that volcanoes are formed near sea coasts where great rivers empty their continental washings into the water, and the theory I have advanced will account for every such geological formation.

The state of Missouri was in about the middle of that ancient ocean and here are found beds of coal 70 feet thick, the greatest on this continent, while the lighter and lignitic coals are found near the old sea shores of the ancient ocean that covered these great central valleys.

In the lignitic coal of Alaska, Washington, Montana and other northwestern states and territories a large amount of the wood of palm trees is found. Whence came it? Palms grow only in warm climates and as the waters of that ancient ocean moved from the northwest toward the southeast these palms could not have been carried by the water from a warmer climate if the earth's equator was then located as it now is. These palm trees, found in the lignitic coal, are powerful evidences that the earth's equator was located near the line of the Rocky mountains when the carbon fell into that ancient ocean.

It must be remembered that ocean plants will not produce coal, that all fossil plants found in and about coal seams are land plants, grew from the moisture of fresh water and that all the sedimentary deposits in, under, over and about coal beds are of salt water formations. Therefore, there is no escape from the fact that lignitic coal was formed by carbon falling into the sea and covering up palms, pines and other land vegetation that had washed into the sea.

Thus disappears the strongest evidence that geologists have offered in support of the vegetable origin of lignitic coal.

Fossils of tropical vegetation and remains of animals, that live only in tropical climates, are found in Alaska and Siberia, near where my theory places the ancient equator of the earth and geologists are all dumfounded at the existence of these remains. Elephants have been found frozen in the ice of these arctic lands, with tropical plants in their mouths and stomachs, their flesh so well preserved that it is eaten by wild animals as it thaws.

These facts prove that the earth's equator was then located within thirty degrees of where these fossils and remains are found. They also prove that in a day that ancient tropical climate was changed to Arctic weather. How this change was brought about will be discussed in future papers.

NOT ON THE MAP.

Glaciers Equaling the Snow Fields o the Alps Found in Idaho.

Boise City, Idaho, Aug. 27.—F. G. Schornerhorn, the geologist and mineralogist who is working in the interest of Idaho's exhibit at the world's fair, has discovered an immense glacial field in Central Idaho, beneath which lie series of glacial lakes. The field probably covers an area as great, though not as thick, as the great glacial field of the Alps. He has examined 16 terminal morains, 11 of which were receding, four were stationary and one was advancing. None of them extended more than 2,000 feet below the sn

THE BEE HIVE CLUB.

The Last Meeting in the Month of August.

A Bright, Breezy Number Full of Good Things.

The Voluble Society Woman—Silent Philosopher Reports the Donkey Party—Over Our Teacups—Domestic Corner.

A WOMAN'S CONCLUSIONS.

I said if I might go back again
To the very hour and place of my birth
Might have my life whatever I choose,
And live it in any part of the earth;

Put perfect sunshine into my sky;
Banish the shadows and sorrows of doubt;
Have all happiness multiplied,
And all my suffering stricken out;

If I could have known in the years now gone
The best that woman comes to know;
Could have had whatever will make her blest,
Or whatever she thinks will make her so;

Yea, I said, if a miracle such as this
Could be wrought for me, at my bidding, still
I would chose to have my past as it is,
And let my future come as it will.

I would not make the path I have trod
More pleasant or even, more straight or wide,
Nor change my course the breadth of a hair,
This way or that way, to either side.

My past is mine and I take it all;
Its weakness—its folly if you please;
Nay, even my sins, if you come to that,
May have been helps, not hindrances.

If I saved my body from the flames
Because that once I burned my hand,
Or kept myself from a greater sin
By doing a less—you will understand.

It was better I suffered a little pain,
Better I sinned for a little time,
If the smarting warned me back from death,
And the sting of sin withheld from crime.

Who knows its strength, by trial will know
What strength must be set against a sin;
And how temptation is overcome
He learns who has felt its power within.

So let my past stand just as it stands,
And let me now, as I may, grow old,
I am what I am, and my life for me
Is the best—or it had not been, I hold.

—Phoebe Cary.

A LYRIC.

Where forlorn sunsets flare and fade
On desolate sea and lonely sand,
Out of the silence and the shade,
What is the voice of strange command
Calling you still, as friend calls friend
With love that cannot brook delay,
To rise and follow the ways that wend
Over the hills and far away?

Hark in the city: street on street
A roaring reach of death and life,
Of vortices that clash and fleet
And ruin in appointed strife:
Hark to it calling, calling clear,
Calling until you cannot stay,
From dearer things than your own most dear,
Over the hills and far away.

Out of the sound of old and flow,
Out of the sight of lamp and star,
It calls you where the good winds blow
And the unchanging meadows are.
From faded hopes and hopes a-gleam
It calls you, calls you night and day,
Beyond the dark, into the dream,
Over the hills and far away.

—W. E. Henley.

VALUBILITY VS. VOLUBILITY.

Says Mrs. Van Rensselaer in the Forum:

One of the things, at all events, that society needs to make it a valuable factor in life, a real factor in the lives of our most intelligent men, is that the native quickness, brightness, wit, imagination, and volubility of our women shall be disciplined and at the same time developed; that their conversation shall be based upon wide and genuine knowledge, not upon a little desultory learning, and shall be controlled by a systematized power of thought.

It is true, and pity 'tis, that many so-called brilliant conversationalists are never known to give utterance to a single sentiment or expression that could in any degree be considered brilliant.

A girl, whose object in life is to shine in society and marry well, is taught a smattering of French, German and Italian, that she may, as one fond mamma is reported to have confessed, say "yes" in several languages, in case some impoverished foreign lord should condescend to look favorably upon the dot her father will give her. She is drilled in finger exercises, to enable her to strum the piano, and be called an "accomplished musician." Then because, in slang vernacular, she possesses the "gift of gab," has perfect confidence in herself and her ability, she discusses with the utmost sangfroid all subjects brought to her attention, or mentioned in her presence, whether she knows anything about them or not, and from sheer self-assurance, and, perhaps, native wit, she gains a reputation for brilliancy.

There are about as many men, by the way, who get reputations for cleverness in the same manner.

But the shameful fact still remains that society women are not taught that anything more than a superficial knowledge is necessary to them.

The higher education for women will do much to remedy this evil, and American society women may yet be metamorphosed from chatterers to thinkers, whose conversation will be valuable and voluble.

ARE WE GROWING SOBERER?

In Kate Field's Washington of August 17, there appeared an article, written, ostensibly to prove that the ballot in the hands of women would corrupt rather than purify politics—but which, to even an indifferent reader, sounds like a malicious tirade against the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

This latter-day prophet of temperance through sufferance and sanction of the traffic is verymuch exercised because children are being taught the effect of alcohol on the human system. She airs her opinion thusly:

"Alcohol is a poison," shriek sentimental fanatics, and straightway congress and many states make it obligatory on children attending public schools—for which the entire nation is taxed—to be taught physiology and hygiene out of books prepared by the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union." These books cannot bear the test of science: in certain respects they are an insult to intelligence.

Think of it! How terrible that the prosperous trafficker should be taxed to pay for instruction that will ultimately ruin his business? Isn't it an insult to his intelligence? Certainly it is. He understands exactly what a menace to his business are these works on hygiene and physiology, even though they "cannot stand the test of science." This statement is an inexcusable falsehood, by the way, for they have and will stand any test not made by interested persons, or those paid to decry their merits.

After a lengthy dissertation in which appears an occasional inadvertent mention of the subject, presumably being treated, she concludes with this doleful wail:

There is no more discouraging spectacle than a "good" woman earnestly and aggressively in the wrong. Unknown to herself she is a power for evil, and justice sighs at the terrible waste of energy. At present the United States is in the clutches of this form of female politician, and believers in woman as a regenerating influence hide their heads, praying for her elimination.

Believing that Miss Field has, unconsciously pictured the female of which she is a perfect type, good women in and out of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the political arena, heartily echo this fervent prayer.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

Some embryo M. D. fairly bursting with surplus knowledge, has contributed the following valuable information through the medium of the Medical Record, to a wondering world:

To keep the complexion and spirits good, to preserve grace, strength and agility of motion, there is no gymnasium so valuable, no exercise more beneficial in result, than sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes and the polishing of brass and silver. One year of such muscular effort within doors, together with regular exercise in open air, will do more for a woman's complexion than all the lotions and pomades that were ever invented. Perhaps the reason why housework does so much more for women than games is the fact that exercise which is immediately productive cheers the spirit. It gives women courage to go on living and makes things seem really worth while.

Take heed, ye weary housewives, whose backs have become bent with scrubbing and polishing, and whose cheeks have grown pale with care and the everlasting routine of hard work, what need have you for an outing in the mountains, or to the lakes? for you have Mr.—I beg pardon, Doctor, with a big D—you have Doctor Iknowital's opinion that your gymnasium apparatuses—the wash-tub, scrubbing brush, broom and duster—are the surest methods in the world for cheering the spirit. Yes, and his prescription will make you quite as spiritual as you or he could possibly wish.

Such stuff, to appear in a medical journal. The Record staff had better look out for the broomstick mob.

Gertie is of an inquiring mind, and retentive memory. "Papa," she said, "will our new mamma go mad, after awhile?" "Of course not. Why do you ask such a thing?" "Well, because I heard her tell the cook that she got badly bitten when she married you."

Everybody takes it for granted that the asylum recently founded for mothers-in-law, by a wealthy Austrian lady, is for the mothers-in-law of husbands. This is very natural, considering that the mothers-in-law made famous by the chestnut-joke man are always the mothers-in-law of men. Whether it was the founder's idea to have the institution supported by the former victims of the inmates, is not stated, but in any event she should receive the blessings of a long-suffering public, for they, as well as the old and feeble joke, must be at last accorded a much-needed rest.

If there is a person more disagreeable than the hypo, the one who always has a sore throat or a chill or rheumatism or lumbago, who have, or fancy they have, one or all of these ills, if there is a person more thoroughly obnoxious than this, it is the individual who argues. A liar or thief can be better endured, because one cannot be perpetually lying or stealing, but the person with the spirit of argument in his composition follows the business, like Carleton's "Uncle Sammy," from the cradle to the grave. You cannot risk saying that the grass is green, or that a rat's tail is longer than a mouse's, without being contradicted and challenged to prove your statement. They will discuss the matter pro and con to show you that you are in error, and if you don't see it they will insinuate that some folks are intellectually blind, or something else, equally flattering.

Argument is in its place in lyceums and debates, but not as a steady diet among friends.

ARRANGING PANSIES.

You must pick the pansies every day if you would have them bloom continually. They are, perhaps, not so easy to arrange for bouquets as many other flowers, but banked in a shallow flaring basket or plate, the effect is beautiful.

A pretty way to arrange them is this: Along the edge of a shelf, bracket, mantel, or whatever it may be, put in a row of small vases, straight up and down—little yellow match jars, shaped like a mug without a handle, will do—and into these put your pansies with faces upright, looking over the edge, only three or four in each. There is room for all sorts of charming combinations and contrasts of colors in this arrangement.

Toledo. MARIE.

A TALE OF WOE.

Now, about our donkey party. We were told it offered prizes, but how should one win anything? Well, somebody said there will be present a subject dangerous to approach. "You must put an end to it." That dangerous subject proved to be the donkey. The end of it was his tail. The boys were in their glory. All hands stood ready to tackle the beast, although none of us had ever honored a donkey party before.

Now, it occurs to me there was sitting silent amongst us one stubborn renagade, who, once stopping beside a glassy streamlet in a far-away state, gazed upon a lonesome reflection whose marvellous immovability just reminded me of that motionless image—that solitary mule. But this is no insinuation, boys.

In our happy, well-ordered home, we have learned that stubbornness can never stop, not even long enough to admire its beautiful face in the looking-glass. The unsuspecting mule who innocently wanders on to these premises preparing to kick whenever he pleases gets suddenly turned down and taught manners. His docility soon equals that of the donkey at our party who never flared up its heels the whole evening, although everybody in the building kept trifling with its tail. They even stuck pins into it, trying to fix on the poor beast's attachment. But, then, that was not cold-hearted cruelty because the boys approached the animal, blind-folded.

Frank Patton came nearest to it, and won the first rize, but then Frank is a courageous, brave-hearted fellow, who never runs away from a place of business on account of its kicking department.

When my turn came to be blindfolded, being a dignified, go-ahead sort of a boy, with the reputation of a great traveler, I disliked the thought of blundering in behind anything, but just to show the others how easily it could be done, I consented to end up the whole affair when somebody led me across the floor, whirled me around several times to make me dizzy, or upset my dignity, gave me a tail for the beast, and started me out in darkness to take it to him. Did I succeed in getting there? Well, no, for after groping about the house for a time I was suddenly and unceremoniously stopped for the road had reached an end. Which one? Well, if it was not the end that I started out to reach it was the end of a brick building. Wasn't that better than none at all? But what bothered me the most was the thought of a fellow's being dizzy, one's brain intoxicated, that, too, in a respectable house where there is no drinking and not even the lamp is allowed to smoke. The idea of such a dignified youth, such a solemn philosopher seen staggering up against a window sill, struggling to pin something on to a pane of glass.

It was very humiliating, so they led me away from there, and taking my trials and travels over to another part of the house, I succeeded in fastening that something in my hand secretly on to something else. What was it? Well, it was the wall. Wasn't that solider than nothing? Now I heard shouts and cheers; the darkness fell from my eyes, and looking around the room expecting to see everything in shape and the donkey's tail hanging exactly in its proper place on the proper end of the donkey, what did I see? Only a long black string dangling down from my own picture. Far away from it and from me stood the donkey still short of a tail. Well, he was no shorter than when I started out to lengthen him.

SILENT PHILOSOPHER.

THEN YOU MAY TALK.

Oh, talk to me not of her beauty,
Her grace, or her smiles, or her eyes;
Oh, tell me no tales of her sweetness,
Nor think that you've captured a prize;
Oh, do not assert that she's stylish,
Or cultured, or queenly, or sweet;
Oh, never enthuse o'er her dimples,
Or prate of her fairy-like feet;
No'er mention her sadness romantic,
Nor say she's an angel on earth;
Don't speak of her innocent gladness,
Nor yet of her bright, artless mirth;
Say naught of her lips' rosy redness,
And naught of her delicate chin;
Go, silence your swaggerly boastings
Till all the returns have come in:
I care not to know that you've studied
Her features in every mood—
You still cannot judge her rightly,
Not judge her as judge her you should,
Until—oh, the ordeal is frightful!
It often has stricken me dumb!—
No maid is revealed to you fully
Until you have seen her chew gum.

—Detroit Tribune.

OUR SOUTHERN HONEY BEE.

Dear Friends: Because you beseech me for beauties, belonging only to the beach, before I betake myself to the north it behooves me to be obliging, before I leave the south behind, to tell you what I can do. Now, no nonsense. So you want sea shells; well, I rather think you can have them, but mind you pay the postage. Yesterday I received a postal and letter, each stating amount of moss and curios they wanted. The card did not say a word about postage; the letter said she would return postage. "My folks" think they have a good bit of sport at my expense, at what they call a thankless task; but I don't care for that. Why, bless me, don't I know better? Every one is glad to get what they send for; these instances are only once in a great while. I know they mean well enough. But here I am again, as usual, away off the track; so, to return to my subject.

I can get you small mixed sea shells from the Florida beach, but they are not real choice ones; yet I have sent many of them north to all who ask for them. The postage is from 30 to 36 cents a cigar box full; the average is 32 cents; shells are heavy, you know. I don't want you to send anything at all for my gathering them. Mind now; then there is a beautiful variety of small mixed shells in the city that were brought from the West Indies; I can get them for you at 40 cents a cigar box full, postage on them would be the same; postage and buying would be 72 to 75 cents; I can easily get them for you, as I go to the city every week. Now, you can take your choice, either kind or both, for that matter, as many of each as you wish. Are you all receiving the curios promptly. I am sending every day. I think the Bee ilies far and wide, and for a paper Bee, has a legion of readers. I mail you, at headquarters, to-day, a genuine but rare quilled sea-urchin. It was brought from the West Indies. I have several of them.

MRS. F. A. WARNER.
South Jacksonville, Florida.

A BIT OF CHAT.

The sea-urchin, wound in Florida moss, came safely to Club headquarters. It is a rare curiosity, and the beautiful moss of the south hangs in the sanctum, draped gracefully about a water-color sketch of Burt lake, a beautiful spot in North Michigan. Some of it also depends from the frame of an etching of Durer's brought ye editor from Germany. Thus are the far places brought into companionship, as hearts and minds may be, in one small sanctum. Mrs. Warner will accept very sincere thanks.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

Wade 'cross 'street,
Shows muddy feet,
Skirts not neat.

Tries in vain
Clean to remain
In the rain.

Rights assert,
No swear, no dirt—
Shortened skirt!

The cost of a woman's education in various American colleges (as as follows: Cornell, $500; Michigan, $370; Wellesley, $350; Smith, $400; Bryn Mawr, $450; Vassar, $400; Harvard annex, $600.

The best thing to do when we can not see in any other direction is to look straight up.—Ram's Horn.

There is a woman in Oregon who has worked twenty years at stone-cutting.

The healthful body demands that the muscles be used to keep them strong and vigorous; nor does it shrink from the task. But afterward it also demands quiet and repose with equal imperativeness, and, if either be denied, its normal strength will decline, its life will deteriorate, and of course the happiness which comes from physical health will diminish in like ratio. Just so is it with all human faculties.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of their covering.

Whether young or old, think it neither too soon nor too late to turn over the leaves of your past life and consider what you would do if what you have done were to be done again.

Sincerity is to speak as we think; believe as we pretend; act as we profess; perform as we promise; and really be what we would seem and appear to be.

'Twas but a violet lowly
That grew by the road alone;
But it came to the weary wand'rer
Like a benison from home.

'Twas but the words "I'm sorry;"
But it helped the pain to bear—
And through the night-watch lonely
Remained like an angel fair.

So ever in Life's journey—
The heart that it's love bestows,
Pucks up from the road the thistles
And plants in their places the rose.

One day of sickness will do more to convince a young man that his mother is his best friend than seventeen volumes of proverbs.

Some men are as covetous as if they were to live forever; and others as profuse as if they were to die the next moment.

She was a banker's daughter,
And he was an oil king's son,
And they flirted along in a lighthoned way
Till the summer fair was done,
Then when the season was over
To the city they hied away—
She to her old typewriter,
And he to his desk all day.

—Boston News.

It seems to be a law that, if parents are not a good deal nearer to their children than other people, they must be a good deal further off. Of all ways of putting children further off and keeping them at a distance, the most effective is a lack of confidence, in the sense of noble trust.

Many women are accomplished swimmers. This is but natural. As their bones are generally lighter than those of men, and their flesh more buoyant, they have less difficulty to overcome in acquiring the art. Some of them could float at their first attempt if they could acquire the requisite faith in the power of the water to hold them up. Swimming is very much an act of faith, for it is generally the case that when a person believes sufficiently in the buoyancy of the water to trust to it his precious body, lo! he is a swimmer. Experienced girl swimmers can float on the surface of the ocean with as much security as though they were resting on a sofa, and famous swimming feats have been accomplished by them.

"The faults and the failings of others;
Mistakes, all in vain to regret;
The obstacles (better not mentioned)
That duty or pleasure beset;
The unfortunate things on life's pathway;
The weather, that contrary elf;
Housekeeping and servants; thy feelings,
Perplexities, troubles—thyself."

Money is rarely a substitute for mind.

What is useful is intrinsically ornamental.

We make our to-days of yesterdays; our to-morrows of to-days.

When a man's word is not as good as his bond, keep watch on his bond.

When marriage is anything else than an equal partnership it is a mistake.

Some people can convert the "brass" in their systems to gold in their pockets.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31.

Breakfast.

Fruit
Wheat Granules Sugar and Cream
Corn Oysters Plain Omelet
Stewed Potatoes
Muffins Coffee

Lunch.

Curry of Mutton Boiled Rice
Sliced Tomatoes
Cantaloupe

Dinner.

Deviled Clams
Spiced Beef, Brown Sauce
Whole Baked Tomatoes Boiled Rice
Buttered Beets String Beans
Lettuce Salad, French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Watermelon.
Coffee

Chicken Broth—Creole Style.

Select a nice four or four-and-a-half-pound chicken; singe and draw. Put it into a kettle with two quarts of hot water and a slice of lemon, a bay leaf and a piece of celery. Simmer gently until the chicken is perfectly tender, then take it out to cool for the pate imperial. Save the liquor in which the chicken was cooked; strain, add two tablespoonfuls of rice, half pint of canned tomatoes, in as large pieces as possible, with very little liquid. Cover the kettle and simmer gently until the rice is tender.

Drain fifty oysters; boil and skim the liquor. Add the oysters; boil and skim again. Add this to the broth. Season and serve.

Whole Mixed Pickles.

Select a quarter of a peck of small smooth tomatoes, the same quantity of string beans, a pint of button onions and three small red peppers. String the beans and take off the outer skin of the onions. Put the tomatoes, onions and beans in a strong brine for twenty-four hours, then wash them with cold water and put them with the peppers into a stone jar, pour over them sufficient hot vinegar to cover, add a stick of cinnamon, a dozen whole cloves, two bay leaves, a blade of mace and tablespoonful of chopped horseradish. —Mrs. S. T. Rorer.

Picnic Sandwiches.—Cut bread in thin, even slices with a sharp knife, butter lightly and spread with chopped ham, tongue, veal, chicken or lamb that has been mixed with a dressing. Cut in small, fancy shapes and wrap in a wet towel to prevent their drying. Many enjoy sweet sandwiches, which are made by spreading with raspberry, strawberry, currant or grape jelly or jam. Nut sandwiches are particularly nice and are extremely simple. Chop very fine any nice fresh nuts and add enough melted butter or sweet cream to make them spread easily over the buttered bread.

WHAT MOTHERS SHOULD TEACH BOYS.

There are a great many things that boys, while boys, should learn. And if they learn the lessons so well as never to forget them during life, they will prove incalculable help to them oft-times when they need help.

Among other things that a boy should learn, an exchange classes the following, to-wit:

Not to tease boys and girls smaller than themselves.

Not to take the easiest chair in the room, put it in the pleasantest place, and forget to offer it to mother when she comes in to sit down.

To treat the mother as politely as if she was a strange lady, who did not spend her life in their service.

To be as kind and helpful to their sisters as they expect their sisters to be to them.

To make their friends among good boys.

To take pride in being a gentleman at home.

To take their mothers into their confidence if they do anything wrong; and above all never lie about anything they have done.

To make up their minds not to learn to smoke, chew or drink, remembering that these things cannot be unlearned, and they are terrible drawbacks to good men, and necessities to bad ones.—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

SONG.

Oh, trust the eyes that win thee!
And trust the lips that smile!
And let no doubt within thee
Trouble thy joy the while!

Seize and enjoy the present;
'Tis all that wise can do.
Could it make thine more pleasant
To know thy love were true?

If she prove true forever,
Can that increase thy bliss
To-day? Nay, thou wilt never
Know truer joy than this.

And if she turn deceiver,
Why should thy strong heart grieve?
Weep only if thou grieve her,
And die ere thou deceive.

—Robert Bridges.

A POPULAR SHADE.

Green as a color is being appreciated, and its long absence is hard to account for, when one has demonstrated its varying beauties.

One of the most charming effects is produced in antique oak with green hangings and upholstery.

The scheme of color is caught from the fireplace, where an elaborate oak mantel shows heavy carved panels, and a sweeping garland beneath the shelf is finely carved; the mantel facing is green, those green tile with a suggestion of yellow, under the surface color, being used.

The hearth is of deeper green tile and the fire set is of wrought iron in elaborate form, the design of roses and trailing vines being carefully developed. The wall shows a green raised surface of depth and beauty, the preparation used being manufactured by the roll and capable of taking any color desired, while the varied design, both simple and ornate, make this wall covering suitable for any room.

The carpet can be of green ingrain, mouquette with green back-ground and profusion of deep green leaves, or the floor will look cool and handsome if covered with green matting and over this the pretty imported mats of green and light brown are very attractive.

The furniture is of antique oak with cushions of green velvet and many odd shaped chairs.

Portieres are of pale green plush, mounted on rods of iron.

The windows show a graceful arrangement of short lace draperies, near the window frame, with heavy turcoman draperies or light silken textiles, carried through the large ornamental iron rings that are suspended above the casement.

The lighting by incandescent gas is a very great addition and the fixtures of finely wrought iron makes a pleasing study, or the tiny vines and tendrils are entwined about the globes of color.

In lighting rooms better effects are secured by side lights, which throw the brilliant effects downward without producing the long deep shadows which are often fatal to otherwise good effects of color.

Pretty trifles for the toilet or sitting-room are made of the small round baskets used for twine or spools; these little baskets, with the finely woven surface and plump outline, are strongly made and bear really hard usage; the larger ones, round in form, are mounted on a tripod, gypsy fashion, securely tied by bows of narrow ribbon, while the basket and support are heavily gilded.

SHE KNOWS SHE IS "OUT OF SIGHT."

Biff—b-u-r-r—
A whiff and a whir,
An odor of heliotrope daintily rare
Is flashed on the tremulous billows of air;
The noise of a wheel for a moment's brief space,
A dream of a delicate feminine face.
'Tis gone in an instant—that vision so bright—
The bicycle girl is out of sight.

Washington Star.

Besides gases, a ton of coal will yield 1,500 pounds of coke, 20 gallons of ammonia water and 140 pounds of coal tar. Reduction of the tar gives us 69.9 pounds of pitch, 17 pounds of creosote, 14 pounds of heavy oils, 9.5 pounds of naphtha yellow, 6.3 pounds of naphthaline, 4.75 pounds of naphthaole, 2.25 pounds of alzarin, 2.4 pounds of solvent naphtha, 1.5 pounds of phenol, 1.2 pounds of aurine, 1.1 pounds of aniline, 0.77 pounds of toludine, 0.46 pounds of antiracine and 0.9 pounds of toluene. From the last named product saccharine is obtained, which is 223 times sweeter than sugar.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Recent events have shown that in criminal cases no one can escape suspicion. The absent-minded, the easily confused, the men and women of imprefect memory may easily appear as hardened criminals. The infirmities of nature are not dangerous enough, and the psycho-physical gentry have invented a machine called the plethysmograph, which measures the least increase of blood in the arteries of the arm. This, it is said, will furnish involuntary testimony of the nervous state of a criminal; or, if it is applied to a person under suspicion, it will be a test of guilt or innocence. Years ago there were similar ordeals, though of more heroic nature; the ordeals of fire and water.

An old deed recorded in Pettis county over 50 years ago contains a good illustration of the legal verbiage common in such instruments in early times. In addition to 40 acres of land, sold for a consideration of $50, the document conveys "all and singular—appurtenances, appendages, advowsons, benefits, commons, curtilages, cow houses, corn cribs, dairies, dovecotes, easements, emoluments, freeholds, features, furniture, fixtures, gardens, homestalls, improvements, immunities, Pinckilus, meadows, marshes, mines, minerals, orchards, parks, pleasure grounds, pigeon houses, pigstyes, quarries, remainders, revisions, rents, rights, ways, water courses, wind-mills, together with every other necessary right, immunity, privilege and advantage of whatsoever name, nature or description."

About a year ago the Humane society of Detroit placed a large number of little tubs about the streets of the city to be kept filled with water for dogs and the Detroit Free Press says that the good results are apparent. "Next summer," says an officer of the society, "we will have 150 of the tubs out. I have not heard of a single mad dog since we put the tubs in the streets, and I do not believe there would be any frothing animals running and snapping on the streets if the dogs had all the water they wanted. A great many people make a mistake about dogs in this particular. In the extremely hot weather dogs eat very little, but they want lots of water, and will go almost any distance to get it. If every body owning a dog would keep a pan of water in his back yard and renew it daily his dog would never go mad. Why, dogs come here for a drink from every direction and there are over a dozen of them that I call my regular customers."

If the ladies of Berlin keep on as they have begun that fair city will be as noted for old maids as are the wilds of New England. A hunted and desperate husband of Berlin has just brought to light the existence of a society called the "Association of Married Women for the Control of Husbands." A corps of skilled detectives is maintained by the club, and these keep watch of the whereabouts and doings of married men who stay out late o'nights. When my lord comes home at an unearthly hour and tells some ingenious and plausible lie my lady knows exactly where he has been. Finally, he is lured into a meeting of the association, and made, in the presence of the members, ot swear reformation. If the shock of surprise and humiliation do not cure him he is incorrigible. One gleans from all this that German women are making fully as great strides toward equality and the attainment of their rights as their American sisters.

A number of gentlemen owning chimneys and furnaces in Chicago, says the News-Record, of that city, which customarily smear the skies with thick smoke were called into court Wednesday and allowed to repent in $50 bills. The actions seem to have been disposed of in a pleasantly summary fashion. In all $655 in fines was collected from property owners whose chimneys overwork themselves. Several of those who appeared declared it to be their intention to put in smoke consumers at an early day. Whatever the justice of the decision in each individual case, it is apparent that the penalties will serve to reawaken other violators of the ordinances to the error of their ways. If it is going to cost money to dye the heavens hereabouts a soot color, indulgence in that pastime will become less popular. And Chicago has $655 more in her treasury—a very small grain of consolation for a very dismal affliction.

Recently a young man in Denver, Colo., who had doubts about the divinity of Christ, told his pastor that if Mr. Gladstone affirmed his belief in that doctrine he would accept it. Accordingly a note was sent to Mr. Gladstone and though it reached him in the midst of the election excitement, he found time to send the following in his own handwriting on a postal card: "All I write, and all I think, and all I hope is based upon the divinity of our Lord, the one central hope of our poor, wayward race. W. E. Gladstone."

Easy to Take

And prompt to cure, Ayer's Pills act on the intestines, not by stimulating, but by strengthening them. They promote the natural peristaltic motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, jaundice, vertigo, sick headache, indigestion, sour stomach, and drowsiness,

Ayer's Pills

are unsurpassed. They are equally beneficial in rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, chills, and fevers. Being purely vegetable, delicately sugar-coated, and quickly dissolved, they are admirably adapted for household use, as well as for travelers by land or sea. Ayer's Pills are in greater demand, the world over, than any other pill, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians.

Every Dose Effective

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Sura Cura

ROBINSON'S SURE CURE

—FOR—

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

And remedy for diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. An antidote for MALARIA. Price 50c and $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

R. W. ROBINSON & SON
124 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

None Such Mince Meat

CONDENSED

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

Absolutely the Best.

It is richest in pure cream of tartar;
It is strongest in wholesome leavening power;
It has the best keeping qualities and is the most economical;
It contains no alum, ammonia or other deleterious substance.
All the ingredients used are published on the label.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER.

DR. R. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.

Removes tans, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Fred T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

INSIST

on having

POZZONI'S

MEDICATED

COMPLEXION

POWDER

and do not let your dealer sell you any other. Pozzoni's is absolutely pure and contains no white lead or other injurious ingredients.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BARKER'S

Blood Tonic—The Best Spring Medicine in Use.

It will rebuild the run down system of the overworked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.

It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

Containing no harmful ingredients it may be given to children. Prepared only by

R. C. SPOHN

The Ketcham Furniture Co

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Artistic Designers and Manufacturers of

Modern Bank, Office and Public Building

FURNITURE!

ALL KINDS OF SPECIAL FURNITURE.

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Supplies for Plumbers

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Engine Builders & Brewers.

Iron Pipe O W Tubing, Casing, Hydrants, Sheet Washers, Pumps, Hose, etc.

29 St. Clair Street

Alfred Ford

Manufacturer of and dealer in

Silk and Stiff

HATS!

208 Summit St.

Altering and repairing Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats a specialty.

If All Others

Are in the Soup, we are not. So call on

G. H. Bender & Co., 1203 Adams St

—FOR—

HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bancroft Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1892,

for improving Bancroft street from the paving in Lagrange street to the southwesterly gutter line of Elm street by paving the central thirty feet thereof with either Medina stone, cedar blocks, vitrified brick or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

20aug-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Putnam Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 19TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1892,

for improving Putnam street from the paving in Adams street to the south gutter line of Machen street by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary curbing, grading, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

20aug-e-o-d-4-w

HOMESTEAD QUARRY

LIME CITY, OHIO.

Dimension Stone, Bridge, Store Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.

The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimensions cut to measure. Address the

Michigan Stone & Supply Co

AT LIME CITY, OHIO.

333 Congress St., West

DETROIT, MICH.

CUS. F. SMITH,
President and General Manager

CANCER! CANCER!

Cured Without the Knife.

We, the undersigned, have been cured of cancer by the use of a plaster that has been made and without the use of a knife, and have been permanently cured. The plaster was made by H. A. Feldman, of Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio.

John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.

Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.

Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.

Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O.

John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.

Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.

And many more too numerous to mention.

May this be a benefit to the public. All communication promptly answered by

FELDMAN & BROUGHTON,
Pettisville, Ohio.

WITH PLEASURE AT A

FAIR COMPLEXION

The Tender Delicacy of a Baby's Skin cured by

HAZELTINE!

The Great Skin Food.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS

TOLEDO PROFESSIONALS

And What They are Doing With Themselves.

Mac Russell, Billy Ash, Genie Baldwin, Louise Galloway, Mark Lynch, The Four Waltons, Anna Belmont, and a Host of Others.

Toledo has done its share toward filling up the ranks in the theatrical, musical, variety and circus world. They are coming and going all the time. New lights break forth and the older ones come home to take a well-earned rest. No matter how far away they get they always show up in the Future Great as soon as their season closes. Just now local professionals are commencing to leave for their season's work. Some go to the Pacific coast, others east, in fact they spread all over the country. Just what some of them are doing, have done or will do might be of interest.

Malcolm Russell has finally settled down for a steady season's engagement. He has signed with the Lillian Russell Opera company, and leaves New York for San Francisco September 4 and will pass through Toledo the next Monday. After the San Francisco engagement he will play two months in New York and then go to Chicago to play there during the world's fair.

Billy Ash has been resting in Toledo for several years. He was one of the best clowns in the country some years ago and cavorted with all the big circuses. He was with the Robinsons, the Great Eastern and others. Billy got the fever again, however, and left last week to join the John McMahon's circus on the Pacific coast. Although in his fifties, he can tumble like a boy of 20.

Miss Fanny Walsh is doing small parts with the Deshon Opera company this season and getting along nicely.

Miss Mabel Kersey, who was with the Baker Opera company last season goes with May Howard next season.

Miss Anna Oesterman has signed with Imagination, a new piece to be produced in New York.

Oscar P. Sisson has written a comedy entitled the Colonel, which is being played at the Windsor theater, New York. Sisson appears in the cast as Jehosephat Gringlethorp.

Harry Jones, who was with Emerson's minstrels last season in advance, is home now. He has an offer to go with Haverly next season, which he is considering.

Georgie Tompkins-St. John, at present prima donna with the Gilbert Opera company, will go to Chicago this winter and continue her studies under Mrs. Clarence Eddy.

Bert St. John, who was with George Monroe's My Aunt Bridget company last season, has not made up his mind what he will do the coming season. He has had a good offer from Evans & Hoey, of the Parlor Match company.

Bert Davis, who comes to Toledo to manage the Wonderland, was with Wilson & Rankin's minstrels five years. He was also with the Barnum & Bailey circus doing press work.

Charles Morrelles is ahead of Sell's Brother's circus.

John Flynn, formerly of Keating & Flynn, will put out a show of his own next season.

George Parsons is playing Count Paul with Hands Across the Sea in Cleveland this week. Tuesday evening a party of Toledo friends went to Cleveland to see him.

William Brown, formerly with the Bostonians, has left the stage for a while and is working in Detroit.

Stella Mahen has decided to rest next season, although she has had some good offers.

Marie Blackmore is with the Deshon Opera company doing chorus work.

Charles Barsell and Miss Cornelia Bassett are both in the cast of the new opera The Vice Admiral, at the Casino theater, New York.

Frank Galloway is in the east with the Fair Rebel company.

Louise Galloway has signed to play Tagg in Neil Burgess' County Fair, a part peculiarly fitted to her.

G. D. Johnson, who managed Carroll Johnson last season, is at present managing the Grand Opera house in Detroit, in the absence of Mr. Garwood, who is at Hot Springs very ill. Next season Mr. Johnson will go with W. H. Powers' new piece, Glen de Lough.

Miss Kathryn Oesterman, who was leading lady with Carroll Johnson last season, has not signed for next season. She has had several good offers and is in New York at present looking the field over.

Fred Apple, who is famous on the dancing rope, is with Irwin Bros.' circus.

Mrs. Dr. Scheble, who studied at the Lyceum School of Acting, and under the late Dion Boncault, is now reading Shakespeare under Dr. Cravens.

Miss Lillian Oesterman is with Hands Across the Sea. She is doing a clever song and dance this season.

Laura Raitz Law recently appeared with great success in Ibsens' Pillars of Society, presented at the Columbic Theater, by the Chicago Conservatory pupils. She played Lona Hersel. Chicago papers spoke highly of her.

Miss Genie Baldwin will have her own concert company out next season. It will be known as the Linden Trio.

Miss Electa Gifford is studying with Mrs. Clarence Eddy in Chicago, fitting herself for an oratorio singer.

Mrs. Frank Young, who studied under the greatest English vocal teacher, Wm. Shakespeare, in London, will do concert work, making New York her headquarters.

Chas. Ross has left the advertising department of Sells' circus and is working for Manager Brady in Toledo.

The four Waltons, Dave, Reno, John and Hiram, acrobats, are with the Walter L. Main's railroad show.

Junie McCrea, comedian, has a four years' engagement in San Francisco.

Miss Geniveve Johnston-Bishop is in Paris. She had the pleasure while abroad to be the guest of Patti at her castle in Wales.

Mark Lynch, late of the Booth and Barrett company, is home for the summer.

Harry Ramer, known in the profession as Demonia, the contortionist, is with Irwin Bros.' circus.

Prof. and Madam Zero are running a clever little show of their own. The professor is a first-class magician.

Lively and Howard, the variety team, have split. John Lively is doing specialty work in the west.

Miss Kitty Melville, better known now perhaps as Mrs. Don Burbank, will do some work on the stage in Detroit, Toronto, Toledo and other places.

Prof. Adelphi is an East Toledo boy. His specialties are shadowgraphs, sleight-of-hand and marionettes, at all of which he is very clever. His time is nearly all booked for next season.

Orin Hoelis is the principal bare-back rider with the Robinson show this season.

H. H. Garnung, who has been ahead of the Barnum & Bailey show, will manage a big specialty company next season.

Miss Selma Herman has not been in the best of health, and at first she thought she would not take the road this season, but she has had a number of flattering offers and has decided to accept one of them shortly.

HEADS LIKE A LEAF FROM HANDY ANDY.

They did not entertain largely, but prided themselves on doing things nicely.

Just before one of their little dinners he gave final instructions to the "odd" boy, who was to wait, as follows:

"This wine, John, in the long-necked bottle is hock, and goes with the fish. There are two kinds of sherry. This with the red seal is the best for after dinner; this with the black the inferior, and you take it round with the hock. Now be sure and remember hock and inferior sherry, John, with the fish."

The guests arrived in good time, and everything promised well for the success of the party. The fish was excellent, done to a turn. The host had told his best story and it had taken admirably, when the cup of bliss was rudely dashed from his lips, and all the brightness departed from his life as John passed round the table with the wine, demanding of each guest in confident tones:

"Hock or inferior sherry, sir?"

WHOLLY UNEXPECTED.

Frank Frankleigh—Yes, Miss Antique, to be frank with you—

Miss Antique (with a chirp)—Oh, Mr. Frankleigh, of course you may be Frank with me—but this is so sudden.—New York Weekly.

A VETERAN ENGINE.

A Corliss Machine Which Has Been Running for Fifty Years.

One of the most remarkable engines in the United States in point of length of service and efficiency in running is at the works of the Corliss Steam Engine company, of Providence. It has a record of nearly 50 years of steady work, and, to all appearances, is equal to a second half century of machinery driving. It is one of the earliest of the engines designed by the late George H. Corliss, and is of the type made familiar to thousands by the Centennia. engine.

It was originally built at the old shop on India street in the old Boston and Providence yard, between the oil works and the railroad bridge across the Seekonk river, and was set up at the present works when the shop was built. The beam engine had a 14-inch cylinder, with a 5-foot stroke and at first was run condensing, but on account of an insufficient water supply the condensing apparatus was taken out, and since 1856 or 1857 it has been run at high water pressure.

It originally had two pulley fly wheels on the same shaft, the diameter of each being 16 feet, with a face of 24 inches. About 20 years ago one of the wheels was removed and in place of the cylinder having the inclined valve gear the present cylinder, built at the works and run at the world's fair in 1852, was substituted.

At first the speed was about 50 revolutions, but after the changes were made the speed was increased to 60 revolutions, at which it has been running to the present time. The engine now, as in the past, furnishes power for the entire works and in later years has run night and day a considerable part of the time. With the exception of the cylinder, it is substantially the same engine that was erected in 1849 and the pulley fly wheel is the one on the engine when it was started.

The old engine rendered invaluable service to the country during the war, furnishing the power for turning the turret ring on which the turret of the celebrated Monitor revolved. The only shop in the country that had the facilities for planing the ring was that of George H. Corliss, who pushed the work as rapidly as possible, and succeeded in finishing it just in time to enable the "Yankee cheese box" to meet the confederate ram Merrimac and stop the ravages of the armored craft that had, a few hours before, threatened the destruction of the union vessels and the shelling of the seaport cities of the north.

It also drove the machines by which the Centennial engine, now running at Pullman, Ill., and the six-cylinder, triple-expansion engine of the Fall River Iron Works company were built, and those who have witnessed the running of the old engine can readily believe the statement that an engine honestly constructed and properly cared for will be equal to the service for which it was designed during the three-score and ten years allotted to man.—Providence Journal.

BABY'S AWFUL CALAMITY.

A Sudden Alarming Discovery Made By a New Father.

There is a little home over in New Jersey to which there came week before last a first baby. As the proud father had never had much to do with babies before, he showed some natural diffidence about handling the little new-comer, and it was not until she was nearly a week old that he tried his hand at holding her.

He sat with the child in his arms, stroking the tiny hand, the soft cheek, the downy hair. Suddenly he uttered a half-smothered ejaculation, and stooped closely to examine the child's head. In a moment he arose, looking rather pale, laid the baby in the cradle and left the room, and in a minute his voice was heard at the telephone, sending a hasty summons to the doctor.

Then he returned to his wife's room and began to pace the floor in evident agitation, casting glances of distress at the child and of pity at the mother.

In a few moments his evident agitation produced the natural result.

"What is the matter, John?" said his wife, starting up in bed. "Is baby sick?"

"There, there, my dear, you must not allow yourself to be agitated," said the husband with the tact usually characteristic of the lords of creation. "You must be kept calm at all risks."

"But, John, I am sure it is something dreadful," persisted the wife. "Do tell me!"

"Hush, my dear," was the solmen response. "Remember that your excitement at this time is very dangerous to baby."

There is no knowing to what pitch of anxiety the mother might have been brought had not the doctor been announced at this moment. The young father rushed out into the hall and caught the physician's hand.

"Wait a moment, doctor," he said in a trembling voice. "I sent for you to see if you would do anything to help the baby, and if not to aid me in breaking the news to my wife."

"Why, what is the matter?" exclaimed the alarmed physician as the young man paused, overcome by emotion.

"Oh, doctor, doctor!" half sobbed the father, "I have made such a dreadful discovery. The baby has a soft spot on the top of her head!"—N. Y. World.

GIRL AND THE CANTALOUPE

A New Combination for the Ice Cream Consumer.

"There she goes. You see she's got one in her hand now."

"Where? I don't see her."

"Why, right before you."

"Oh, yes; doesn't it look odd!"

"I should say so, but I'm told that it's the latest thing out in gastronomy, and the ice cream saloons have got quite accustomed to serving their wares in the new style."

The subject of the conversation of two clever young women was a very pretty girl who was walking along Atlantic avenue in a most nonchalant way, carrying a cantaloupe in her hand, writes the Atlantic City correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. She was heading for an ice cream saloon, and soon reached it, followed by the two young men who were curious to see the last of a certain departure they had heard of this week, which was nothing else than the serving of ice cream in cantaloupes, the cream and the cantaloupe being eaten together. The cantaloupe girl, as the young woman who introduced the custom here has come to be known, seated herself with her escort, who also had a cantaloupe in his hand, and when the waitress came up said: "Please fill one of these with vanilla and the other with orange-water ice." The waitress, who, a few weeks ago, would have looked blank on receiving such an order, took it as a matter of course, and took the two cantaloupes which had been already halved and cleaned at the fruit store, and came out in a few minutes with the four halves filled with a heaping lump of ice cream and water ice.

As they began eating, the cantaloupe girl and her escort were, as the weather-beaten phrase goes, the "cynosure of all eyes," but she didn't mind it, neither did the young man, whom I don't mind saying was the knowing young man, but in this case he bowed to the superior bon vivant knowledge of his companion. "I never heard of it before," he was saying, while the answer came, "And isn't it too delicious for anything?" And it is; and while the ice cream saloons have not got to the point when they supply their own cantaloupes, for, like everything else to the place born at Atlantic City, they are eternally slow, still no one minds appearances here, and it adds to the zest to buy your own melons; and you can see almost any evening now young people bent ice creamwards walking along the "avenue" with cantaloupes in their hands.

I asked the knowing young man to describe the sensation and the method of preparing the delicate morsel. "All you do," he cheerfully replied, "is to get a sweet cantaloupe—one of the small green ones—and then get it filled up with the ices. You take a spoonful of the ice cream or water ice and with it a shred of the cantaloupe and your digestive tract experiences a most delightful sensation. It tastes all the way down. Watermelon filled with champagne isn't a circumstance to it. I tell you the cantaloupe girl, who, by the way, is the summer girl, has made a big hit, and I know it."

TEMPTING TO FISHES.

Artificial Baits That Will Lure the Wiliest Finny Victims.

"Those little green frogs are something new for bait," said a dealer in anglers' supplies to a Washington Star writer.

"They are made of soft India rubber. Here are earthworms, also of the same material, threaded on hooks. They save a great deal of trouble when real ones are scarce, and young ladies provided with them when fishing do not have occasion to constantly annoy their male escorts with requests that their lines be attended to. Pike and certain other carnivorous fish very much enjoy a small mouse on the rare occasions when such a luxury is obtainable, and to those little artificial mice are supplied to tempt their appetites.

"Imitations of various kinds of animals for use as bait are becoming more numerous every season. In this box of counterfeit insects are grasshoppers, ladybugs, bronze and black beetles, caterpillars and bees. It is not necessary to mention the hundreds of species of moths and other bugs that are reproduced in the shape of artificial 'flies,' made of bits of feathers and fur, that are gathered from all parts of the world for the purpose.

"This horrible-looking thing represents in a life-like manner a 'helgramite,' the larvae of the dragonfly, otherwise known as the 'devil's darning-needle.' Here are some artificial shrimps, which serve almost as well for bait as real ones.

"Another novelty is the floating minnow. It is intended for trolling in shallow waters where there are lilypads or snags on the bottom which are likely to foul the hook. So long as the boat is going ahead the minnow travels about half a foot below the service, but when the boat pauses the minnow comes to the top instead of sinking and getting caught.

"Imitation 'sand eels' are a new kind of lure, and 'phantom' minnows are in greater demand this year than ever before, counterfeiting actual live ones with surprising accuracy, as you may see for yourself. All these things are for fresh-water fishing. The only kind of artificial bait that will deceive a salt-water fish is a gleaming troll, such as these mother-of-pearl 'squids,' which will take the eye of a bluefish better than any live bait that ever was invented."

PESTS OF A FARM.

The Agriculturist Called Upon to Engage in a Perpetual Warfare.

It is a singular fact that the most formidable enemies of the man are among the smallest created things, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. A devastating storm, extending over half the continent, a furious cyclone, an earthquake, seem more terrible than the work of an almost microscopic insect, yet the actual amout of injury done by any of these gigantic forces is often of very slight account compared with the great damage wrought by one or more of the "infinitely little," but innumerable, ghosts that do their fatal work unheard and unseen.

Consider, for example, what vast mischief has been done by the Hessian fly, the chinch bug, the army worm, the codlin moth and other pests of the field and orchard, and sometimes, says the New York Mail and Express, the utmost efforts of man are utterly without avail to stay the ravages of these tiny invaders. They march across his fields of waving grain like "an army with banners" and leave a waste behind. It is, in fact, the most serious of agricultural problems which is presented by these insect foes. Fight them how we will, they "come up smiling" every few seasons to plague the farmer's soul and deplete his pocket.

It is calculated that the Colorado beetle has cost the farmers of this country hundreds of millions of dollars since it began its eastward march. The chinch bug has frequently robbed the western farmers of $50,000,000 in a single year by its destructive work in the wheat and cornfields. The depredations of the wheat weevil have sometimes reached similar proportions and for a series of years absolutely prevented the growing of wheat in the fertile Genesee Valley, so long famous for the superior quality of its wheat product. The imported cabbage worm (pieris rapae) has caused the loss of millions of dollars' worth of that important vegetable in a single year.

And as it comes to pass that the farmer's life is one of continual warfare to protect his crops against these little foes, he must be diligent in fighting them. He cannot "eat the bread of idleness" when they appear on the scene, or he'll have no bread of any sort another year. Nor is it possible for any one farmer to do much single handed in battling insect enemies of the multitudinous sorts that "come like a flood" and come suddenly. A solitary Dutchman could have accomplished nothing in attempting to shut out the sea; but when all Holland took hold of the work, the proud waves of old ocean were stayed. It is by co-operation that the ravages of man's insect enemies will be terminated or substantially lessened, if at all.

THE COLONEL'S DUELS.

How He Treated an Adversary Who Doubted His Courage.

A most vindictive duel was fought during the reign of Louis XVI. by a colonel of the French Guards, says the Yankee Blade. This gentleman was boasting of the good fortune of never having been obliged to fight a duel. Another officer expressed his surprise with some indirect allusions to the colonel's lack of courage, observing: "How do you avoid fighting when insulted?"

The colonel answered that he had never given offence and no one had ever presumed to insult him. Moreover, that on such an occasion he would consider the character of the person who had wantonly insulted him ere he demanded satisfaction. Upon this statement his interlocutor, in the most insolent manner, struck him in the face with his glove, saying: "Perhaps, sir, you will not consider this an insult?"

The colonel calmly put on his hat and walked out of the room. The following morning he sent a challenge to his aggressor. When they came to the ground the colonel wore a patch of court plaster of the size of a crown piece on the cheek which had received the blow. At the very first lunge he wounded his antagonist in the sword arm, when, taking off the plaster, he cut off an edge of it with a pair of scissors, and, replacing it on his face, took leave of his adversary, very politely requesting he would do him the honor of letting him know when he recovered from his wounds.

So soon as he heard he was able to hold a sword the colonel called him out again and wounded him a second time, cutting off another portion of the patch. In like manner he called him out, fought and wounded him until the plaster was reduced to the size of a three-penny-bit, when the colonel yet once more challenged him and run him through the body. Then, calmly contemplating the corpse with an evil smile, he observed: "I now take off my plaster."

FLASHED OVER EIGHTY MILES.

The System of Signaling Will be Revolutionized by the Search Light.

Mount Washington, N. H., Aug. 27.—Each day brings proof that the big electric light, which Electrician L. H. Rogers has placed on this summit, is going to revolutionize the system of signaling. The distance between this station and Portland, Me., is about 85 miles, in a bee line, yet even at that distance a message was flashed through the air which was read by a telegrapher on the top of the Western Union building in that city. The light itself was not visible from the Western Union building, but its needle-like beam shot across the heavens and was clearly outlined.

Telegraphic communications had been established between the tower and the roof of the Western Union building. At 9:30 o'clock the electric light was turned on and the beam directed toward Portland. The operator at this station telegraphed over the wires:

"Can you see the beam of light in the air?" and the answer came back:

"Yes, I can see, directly overhead."

The Mt. Washington operator wired: "I'm going to telegraph by flash light. Send back instantly by wire the word as you will get it." Then the key which operates the flash light was used, and by the code system of dots and dashes, which had been arranged by Electrician Rogers, the name "Mount Washington" was flashed across the sky. Instantly after the completion of the last word the little ticker repeated the words, which were sent by wire by the Portland operator. Then the flash light shot the word "Congratulations" into space and it was read without hesitation. "Good night" was the final aerial message, and it was repeated as the others had been.

A SNAKE STORY.

The London Naturalist Whose Curiosity Was Satisfied.

One day a celebrated naturalist entered the shop of a noted collector of animals in London and said: "Now, look here, about the muscular power of the boa constrictor. I suspect that it has been exaggerated."

"Not a bit, sir," said the collector, taking a fine specimen out of a box.

"He seems very lazy and sleepy," said the naturalist. "I don't think he could exert himself in this climate if he tried."

"You bet, sir," said the collector and wound him gently around the professor's body.

He laughed.

"I thought so," he said, "but I feel nothing." But presently he cried out: "Take him off! Take him off, man! He's strangling me!"

When he got his breath again the professor admitted there was more "latent muscularity" about the creature than he had at first suspected.

"Now, sir,' said the collector, "that boa was half asleep and stupid, for he had swallowed two rabbits, six guinea pigs and thirteen pounds of raw beef. If he had been fasting he'd have tried to swallow you."—N. Y. World.

THINGS USEFUL TO KNOW.

For creaking shoes, oil them at the sides of the soles.

For chilblains, apply tincture of iodine with a camel's hair brush.

Prepared chalk and powdered orris root make a nice tooth powder.

Wash the hair in hot water and borax and let it get thoroughly dry.

For eyes that itch, try bathing them in a solution of weak salt water.

The plainest food, like potatoes, vegetables and cereals, is the most fattening.

Another mouth wash is warm water in which a little listerine has been dropped.

When through ironing wash the irons thoroughly and keep them in a dry place.

Brushing the teeth with the finest pulverized willow charcoal will make them white.—Good Housekeeping.

Sport: Until Only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses

DR. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELT

On 6 Months' Trial

If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. F. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

On 6 Months Trial.

My Electric Belts are the lightest, simplest, most durable, and generate five times more Electricity than any other. Superior to any Box Battery and Belt combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to produce a shock, and should be used by male and female, old and young. As much of a household necessity as sugar, tea and coffee. Not only a cure of disease but also a preventive.

Butte City, Mont., Jan. 16, 1892.—Within the last eighteen months we have taken in over $1,000 for Judd's Electric Belts and Trusses, and have never had a single complaint, but have had many compliments passed upon them.

D. M. NEWBRO DRUG CO.

Druggist or local agents wanted.

THE LYMAN!

The only Reliable Gasoline Stove manufactured.

$3, $5, $7 and $18.

Call and See It.

E. A. Eversman

CORNER BROADWAY AND JOHN STREETS.

Phone 572.

MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE CURES Quarter Cracks, Corns, Scratches, Hard, Dry Contracted and Sore Feet.

Newton's Heave & Cough Cure will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Coughs, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner. Price, each, $1.00 per package.

THE ONLY CURE

For Nervous Prostration, Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Insomnia, Pain in the Back, Cold Hands or Feet, Bad Circulation, Blue Lines under the Eyes, Pimples and all other Nervous or Blood Diseases in either sex. They make new healthy blood restore the Nervous System, and bring the roseate flush of health to the FADED cheek. Sufferers from Derangement of the Nerves, Impure Blood or Past Errors, should at once take DR. HOBB'S Nerve Tonic Pills, the Great Life Restorer, 50 cents a vial. For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Dr. Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills

SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., SAN FRANCISCO or CHICAGO.

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY W. K. West, 401 Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Send for book of proofs FREE. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

Free Tickets to the World's Fair! AND RETURN.

Of course you're coming?—but why pay fare? We have a way out. Send us your name and address, and we'll send you circular, free, describing this and other offers.

HOME MFG. CO. 178 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

AWNINGS TENTS, FLAGS, Binder and Stack Covers,

Horse, Wagon and Waterproof Covers.

BREYMAN BROS., 16 AND 28 SUMMIT ST.

..BUY.. THE GENDRON.

We are selling at about half the regular price at the factory.

Our Sales Rooms will be open every Saturday night until 9:30 to accommodate those that cannot call during the day.

518 Superior Street.

EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS

For Eight Dollars we will make you the best set of teeth that can be made on rubber, no better made no matter how much you pay.

And remember we are the only dentists in the city that make our own Vitalized Air and Gas, which makes it purer and safer, and white is acknowledged by all to be the only true and genuine anaesthetic for the Painless Extraction of Teeth, and especially is this the case with children, and if once taken by them they will never have teeth out any other way. Crown and bridge work cheaper than ever.

TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS. 237 Summit Street, Toledo, O. Office open at all hours.

ERINKERHOFF SYSTEM

Of Rectal Treatment and Medication Cures PILES WITHOUT PAIN, LIGATURE, KNIFE, CAUTERY, OR DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

Also cures Rectal Ulceration, the cause of Fistula, Fissure, "Itching Piles" and Consumption. Soreness across the back, low down, constipation or diarrhoea, dull, heavy pains or burning in the rectum, blood or pus on stool, pain in stomach or abdomen and bloating and general prostration wan you.

Send for 58-page book, free, to Dr. Kiskadden, 253 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

DR. H. S. KISKADDEN

At Toledo, Hotel Madison, every Wednesday, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Fulton Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1892,

for improving Fulton street from the paving in Bancroft street to the north gutter line of Webster street, by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Alley Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 29TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving the alley between Summit street and St. Clair street from the paving in Monroe street to the paving in Madison street by taking up the old paving and repaving the same its full width with either Medina stone, vitrified fire brick, cedar block or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and the acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

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Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

30july-e-o-d-4-w

DR. MINGOS!

Corner Oak and Summit street cures all private diseases, Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charge. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need, call or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Our Specialty is Domestic Trade

We make Morning Deliveries and Guarantee Satisfaction.

THE MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO.

Black Star Wagons.

PHONE 463.

Werum Bros., 608 ADAMS ST.

Manufacturers of TRUSSES!

Abdominal and other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Syringes, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.

Special appliances manufactured to order.

Trusses, etc., adjusted by an expert who will call at your residence if desired.

LAKE AND RIVER STEAMERS

Mackinac Tours! Petoskey Soo Lake Superior

By Palace Side-Wheel Steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co. Via Steamer Idlewild to Detroit. Fare about $13 round trip from Toledo to Mackinac, including meals and berths.

The Best and Quickest Service at Lowest Rates.

A. A. SCHANTZ, S. G. P. A. Detroit.

WM. GATES, Agent, Boody House.

FOR PUT-IN BAY & MIDDLE BASS

The Elegant New Side-Wheel Steel Steamer

CITY OF TOLEDO

Will leave Quale's dock, foot of Madison St., for Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass daily at 9 o'clock a. m., connecting at Put-in-Bay with steamers for Cleveland, Kelley's Island, Sandusky, Lakeside and Detroit.

For further information apply to

E. S. TRITES, Passenger Agent. A. W. COLTON, Gen. Manager.

Steamer Messenger!

LEAVES FOR

Monroe Piers Daily

From J. N. Dewey & Co.'s dock between Jefferson and Madison streets, at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Fare, 25c round trip. Special rates to Sunday schools, societies, etc.

CAPT. R. DEWEY.

STEAMER DOUGLAS

For Monroe Pier daily, from foot of Madison street at 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Fare round trip, 25c.

Toledo, Perrysburg and Maumee.

Str. C. B. Wallace,

Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

Lvs. Toledo.	Lvs. Perrysburg.	Lvs. Maumee
10:00 a m	7:00 a m	6:45 a m
2:30 p m	12:30 p m	12:15 p m
6:00 p m	4:20 p m	4:15 p m

Moonlight ride every Sunday night; leaves Toledo 6:15 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg at 8 p. m.

CAPT. J. LANGE, Manager.

STEAMER BURT

Toledo, Marengo Park and Perrysburg.

Lv. Toledo.	Lv. Perrysburg	Lv. Marengo Park.
10:00 a m	7:00 a m	12:30 p m
2:00 p m	12:15 p m	3:30 p m
5:00 p m	3:15 p m	6:15 p m
8:30 p m	6:00 p m	1:30 p m

Dock ft. Jefferson st. S. Canfield, Gen. Mgr.

GRUMMOND'S MACKINAC LINE.

Lake Tours—$24 to Green Bay and return; $16 to Petosky and return; $13 to Mackinac and return. Including meals and berth.

Departures—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m. for Mackinac and way ports; Thursdays, July 21, Aug. 4, 18, September 1, 8 a. m., for Mackinac, Green Bay and Petosky, direct. For further information apply to F. N. QUALE, Foot Madison St., Toledo, O.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT COMPANY.

Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth.

For stateroom, berths and all information address, or call on T. H. BARNDELL, ticket agt 123 Summit st., (2nd floor) Toledo, O.

FOR DETROIT STEAMER IDLEWILD

Leaves foot of Jefferson street every week day at 8:30 a. m.; every Sunday 9:00 a. m., returning, arrive 8 p. m. S. Canfield, Agent.

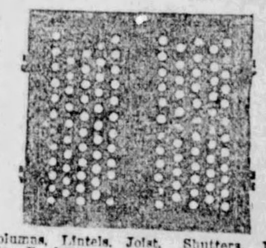
The year 1892 has been an exceptionally prosperous one for all sections of the Great Southwest. Now is the time to get a home there. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S.F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas, or J. J. Byrne, Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr., Monadnock Bld., Chicago, for free pamphlets.

EXCURSIONS TO GREAT SOUTHWEST AUGUST 30 AND September 27, VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

Low Rate Home Seekers Excursions will be run from the East to points in Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Ter., New Mexico and Texas, via Santa Fe Route, on Aug 30 and Sept. 27. Address or call on G. E. GILMAN, Michigan Pass. Agt' Detroit, Mich.

IRON WORK

LIGHTS SIDEWALK GRATING



Columns, Lintels, Joist, Shutters, Door Sfalls, Roof Trusses, Area and Stair Railing, Fire Proof Shutters, Doors, Floors and Ceilings, Catch Basin and Coal Hole Covers.

M. DONOVAN, 511 to 515 Water Street, TOLEDO, O.

E. E. LANCE,

The Well Known and only

MERCHANT TAILOR

on "Lenk's Hill," is now ready for spring trade and shows a large line of spring styles in foreign and domestic goods. He will be pleased to have his friends and patrons call and see him at his old place.

391 Nebraska Ave

Every garment shows a Union Label.

This Week.

Dr. Bigelow will be at his city office every day this week but Tuesday. See Dr. Stevenson at Port Clinton, Dr. Wardlaw at Bowling Green, Dr. Van Tress at Findlay, Dr. Outcalt at Wauseon and Dr. Morgan at Van Wert.

CITY OFFICE, 305 SUMMIT ST., TOLEDO, OHIO. Phone 1234.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia!

IS POSITIVELY CURED BY

RHEUMATOLE!

For sale by Druggists, or

THE KAW MEDICINE CO., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

LADIES $500 REWARD

DR. ANDERSON'S ENGLISH FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are the safest and most reliable. Give them a trial and be convinced. Sent by mail, postpaid, per box, $1.00, 3 boxes for $2.50.

MOKA MEDICINE CO., Toledo, O.

Also for sale by all druggists.

A RENSCH & CO 607 MONROE ST.,

Have the Finest Imported and Domestic Delicacies, such as Fromage de Roquefort, Fromage de Brie, Fromage de Camembert, Fromage de Mananta, Dill Pickles, French Mushrooms and Peas; also all kinds of Imported Sausages, Mustard, etc.

The Blade Printing & Paper Co

Printers, Book Makers, Electrotypers, Stationers, and dealers in and makers of Account Books.

126 and 128 St. Clair St., TOLEDO

TRAVELERS' REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket Office.

All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Summit, Chestnut & Mulberry Sts.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and on Madison Street, under Boody House.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York.	†9:45 a m	†7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n...	†9:45 a m	†7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	†9:45 a m	†7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n...	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	†5:10 p m	†2:25 p m
Phila. & New York.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n...	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom

GENERAL STEVENSON

Opens the Campaign in Illinois.

Splendid Speech by the Vice Presidential Candidate.

Bloomington Crowded With People to Hear Grover Cleveland's Running Mate Discuss the Issue.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 27.—The democratic campaign in this state was opened to-day and thousands of people gathered to do honor to the occasion. Gen. Adlai Stevenson's speech was as follows:

"Ours is a government of the people. It is wisely provided in our federal constitution that once in four years political power shall return to the hands of the people. Twenty-six times during the one hundred and three years of our history have the American people, in the exercise of their rights as electors, cast their ballots for the candidate of their choice for the high office of president of the United States. We are now on the eve of another presidential election. The responsibility of determining what line of public policy shall be pursued, and who shall be selected as chief magistrate, is again upon us. The importance of an intelligent and conscientious exercise of the privilege of designating those who are to be entrusted with high office, cannot be overstated.

"In the pending struggle for political supremacy, grave public questions are at issue. Upon the correct determination of these questions through the peaceful methods prescribed by law, will depend the welfare of the people. It is all important, then, that the determination at the polls be the result, not of prejudice nor of misrepresentation, but of honest and intelligent discussion of the issues involved. During the short time I shall detain you, it will be my endeavor to suggest some of the reasons why Mr. Cleveland should be elected president, and the democratic party restored to power. The four years' administration of President Cleveland was confessedly an honest administration. None of the predicted evils of which triumph was to be the forerunner, followed his inauguration. In the campaign of 1884 the people were told by republican speakers that democratic success would bring blight and ruin upon the commercial interests of the country. Those who predicted evil from Mr. Cleveland's election proved false prophets. The democratic administration ending March 4, 1889, has gone into history as an economical and able administration of the government. No scandals attached to any of its appointments to office. Under it the rights of all property—of all sections of all people, were recognized and enforced. Under it the bonded debt of the government was paid at maturity; trust funds were not used to avoid a treasury deficit; and the gold reserve was not menaced by threats of invasion to meet the current expenses of the government. Under that administration no additional burdens were laid upon the people. At the close of President Cleveland's administration the surplus in the treasury exclusive of the gold reserve, was, in round numbers, eighty-three millions of dollars. It will be remembered that during the latter half of his administration the important question was, what shall be done with the surplus revenues. In view of the fact that the annual revenues of the government were then one hundred million in excess of its necessities, the question was one of practical interest to the American people. (Applause.)

"What is the condition that now confronts us at the end of three and a half years of republican administration? On the basis of revenues to the government, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury, for the present fiscal year, and of the liabilities of the government on account of the annual and permanent appropriations for the same period, there will be a deficit of fifty-two millions of dollars. Upon the assumption that the law requiring forty-eight millions of dollars for the sinking fund will be complied with, there is no escaping the deficiency I have mentioned. And this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the administration made default in providing for the sinking fund to an amount exceeding eleven millions of dollars during the last fiscal year. The bankruptcy which now threatens the treasury is the result, first, of the enactment of the McKinley tariff law, and, secondly, of the lavish appropriations of the Fifty-first congress. (Great cheering.)

"The secretary of the treasury was constrained by what he regarded as the exigencies of the financial situation to extend the payment of twenty-five millions of government bonds maturing September 1 of last year. This act of a republican secretary of the treasury is in striking contrast with that of his democratic predecessor, under whose wise and efficient administration the bonds of the government were paid at maturity. The appropriations of the last republican congress—which has gone into history as the "Billion-dollar" congress—far exceeded that of any of its democratic predecessors. The large appropriations of the first session of the present congress are in the main due to the reckless legislation of the Fifty-first congress imposing the necessity of heavy appropriation upon its successors. Much of the appropriations by the late session were in pursuance of the requirements of existing law—laws enacted by a republican congress. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the republican senate of the present congress added more than thirty-two millions to the appropriation bills as they originally passed the democratic house of representatives. The reckless expenditure of money by appropriations which no public necessity demanded, merits the condemnation of the people. (Hearty applause.)

"For twenty-four years immediately preceding the inauguration of President Cleveland, all departments of the government were in the main under the control of the republican party. During that period the larger part of the legislation which has been so potent in burdening the people with debt and taxation was enacted. That legislation was resisted by the democratic minority in congress. The treasury of the United States has ever found its most faithful guardians in the democratic party. The tribute of Mr. Blaine to its old-time leaders was but just when he said they had "guarded the treasury with unceasing vigilance against every attempt at extravagance and corruption."

"The tariff is the all-important issue of the campaign upon which we have now entered. Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws, and as a consequence of such legislation a reduction of taxation; or, shall it become the policy of our government to maintain, permanently, high protection? The position of the two leading political parties upon that question cannot be misunderstood. The republican party, as illustrated by its recent enactment of the McKinley law, stands for a high protective—in other words, a prohibitory tariff. The democratic party, as emphasized by its utterances and its acts, is the advocate of tariff reform. The issue is squarely presented. Upon the one side are the advocates of a high protective or prohibitory policy—a policy that enriches the few at the expense of the many. On the other the advocates of such reduction of tariff duties as will give to our manufacturers the benefit of cheap raw material, and lessen to the consumer the cost of the necessaries of life. The argument advanced by the early advocates of a protective system was the necessity of protecting our "infant industries." Yes Mr. Clay, the author of the famous tariff bill with which his name is inseparably associated, declared such protection to be only temporary, and that so soon as such industries were able to stand alone, tariff duties should be reduced. The compromise tariff law of 1833, of which Mr. Clay was the author, provided that at the end of ten years there should begin a rapid reduction of duties, until the average rate should not exceed 20 per cent. In view of the fact that protection to the "infant industries" has more than trebled since the passage of the bill of which Mr. Clay was the author, Clay would himself, if living, be now denounced as a free trader by the protectionists. Instead of being lessened, protection has, year by year, under republican rule, increased. In proportion as these industries have grown stronger and more powerful, they have demanded yet greater protection.

"The low tariff law of 1846, of which Robert J. Walker, the democratic secretary of the treasury was the author, provided in substance, first, that no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government, economically administered; second, that no duty be imposed upon any articles above the lowest rate that will yield the greatest amount of revenue; third, that the maximum tax should be imposed upon luxuries; fourth, that the lowest tax should be upon the necessities of life; fifth, that the duties should be so imposed as to operate equally throughout the union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section. It must not be forgotten that so great were the benefits to the people from the tariff legislation, I have just mentioned, that, in 1857, representatives of all parties concurring, the tariff was again reduced until the average rate of duties was 19 per cent. The decade and a half extending from the passage of the low tariff law of 1846 to the beginning of our civil war, has been truly called the golden period of our history. The cost of the necessaries of life had reached the minimum, and at no time in our history was it easier for the wage-earner to support his family. The farmer, the mechanic, the day laborer alike realized the benefit of low taxation. A benefit why? simply for the reason that it lessened the cost of food, of clothing, of every article that conduced to his comfort. Our manufactories did not languish. The fires did not go out in our furnaces. The wheels and spindles were not idle in our great hives of industry. The demand for labor was not lessened, nor was its value depreciated. (Tremendous applause.)

"As I have shown, the average tariff tax at the beginning of the civil war in 1861 was but 19 per cent. To purchase munitions of war, to arm and equip soldiers and meet all of the expenses incident to the great struggle, required large sums of money. Tariff taxes were largely increased. The Morrill tariff bill was passed. Our government was in the throes of war, struggling for its existence, and but little heed was given by the people to the fact that duties under the new tariff law were not only highly protective to manufacturers but burdensome to the people. But this was not all. By subsequent increase by successive republican congresses the average rate of duties reached 47 per cent. This was the average rate of tariff taxes when the McKinley bill became a law.

"Let us refer for a moment to other sources of revenue provided in the early days of the war. A new system of taxation was devised by congress known as the internal revenue system, by which enormous sums flowed into the treasury. Under this taxes were imposed upon manufacturers, upon railroads, upon express companies, upon banks and bank circulation. A large part of these taxes fell heavily upon those who were best able to bear them. The strong arm of the law was, in the hour of the government's need, laid heavily upon the great corporations, upon the wealth of the country. In a single year seventy-two millions of dollars were collected from incomes alone. In many instances this tax was paid by those who had amassed large fortunes out of the war. In a single year one hundred and twenty-seven millions were collected from manufacturers alone. This was the very essence of justice, for the reason that the manufacturers had in many instances grown enormously rich, because of the high tariff which protected them against competition. In a single year the aggregate of internal revenue taxes paid into the treasury exceeded three hundred millions of dollars. Where are the statutes imposing these internal revenue war taxes? With but few exceptions swept from the statute books while the nation was yet groaning under burden of enormous debt. One of the reasons given at that time for the high protection to manufacturers was the percentage they were required to pay out of their earnings as war taxes, aggregating in a single year the sum I have mentioned. With the war closed, a republican congress relieved the manufacturers from this taxation, and added to their profits and to the burdens of the people by increased duties. I grant the necessity of repealing these internal war taxes when the exigencies of war no longer demanded their continuance. But why did not the republican congress repeal the war taxes—tariff taxes—which bore so heavily upon the farmer, upon the mechanic, upon the laborer, upon the great mass of our people? Why was not the war tax reduced upon the necessaries of life? Why wholly remove the tax upon corporations and allow it to remain upon the tools of the mechanic, the implements of the farmer, upon the food and clothing of the poor? Why remove from the manufacturer the tax of less than 5 per cent. and leave him the power to tax the consumer 47, 60, 80 per cent. upon hats, upon shoes, upon blankets, upon clothing?

"But this is not all. The protected class growing year by year stronger and more powerful with the protection afforded them, demanded of the Fifty-first congress yet higher duties. As 'infant industries' they had been for the time content with the moderate protection given by Mr. Clay. Later, they demanded the higher duties imposed by the Morris tariff, and that of later congresses. In 1890, during the first session of the Fifty-first congress, their demand was in substance for a prohibitory tariff. The response to this demand was the passage by a republican congress of the McKinley bill. The avowed object of this bill was to check importation. Its purpose to increase the rate of duties, as in many instances to exclude absolutely foreign goods from our markets, and thus by cutting off competition, enable the home manufacturer without let or hindrance to fix the price of his wares. In a word, the McKinley law, by its prohibitory features, gave its beneficiaries a practical monopoly, and enabled them in fact to levy an additional tax upon the consumer, to the extent that the duty had been increased. Was this legislation demanded by the people? Was it in their interest? Was it not class legislation of the most odious character—such legislation as enriches the few at the expense of the many? The American people unmistakably set their seal of condemnation upon this bill. Slowly but surely they have become convinced that 'protection does not protect' them.

"It is worse than idle to speak of its benefits to the American farmer. What he demands is both a foreign and home market for the products of his farm. It is mockery to tell him he is protected against the corn and wheat products of the old world. While he is compelled to sell in the open markets of the world, he should be allowed the poor privilege of buying what his necessities require without paying high tribute to the protected classes of his own country. To the mechanic and laborer no less than to the farmer protection has proved a delusion and a snare. In no instance has it opened up to the farmer 'additional market for a pound of meat or a bushel of grain.' Has it in a single instance given to the mechanic or laborer increased wages? The present high tariff adds largely to the cost of articles necessary to the comfort of the wage earner. How has he been benefited? Has it increased his wages? Has it in any manner benefited his condition? Recent events connected with the most highly protected establishments of this country sadly attest the fact that a high protective tariff affords no protection to those who earn their bread by daily toil. It was never intended to benefit them. Long enough has the wage earner been deluded by the cry that high tariff means high wages. Tariffs have no effect upon wages, except to diminish their purchasing power. The higher the tariff the less the purchasing power of the wages. Wages are governed by the great law of supply and demand. If the claim of the protectionist is well founded, why have not wages increased, as tariffs have increased? Why constant reduction of wages in the most highly protected establishments in the land?

"To the toiler the McKinley bill has 'kept the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope.'

"In his great speech against the high tariff corn laws in the British parliament, in 1843, the matchless orator, Daniel O'Connell, said: 'But what is the meaning of protection? It means an additional sixpence for each loaf; that is the Irish of it. If he had no protection the loaf would sell for a shilling; but if he has protection the loaf will sell for one and sixpence. Protection is the English for sixpence, and, what is more, it is the English for an extorted sixpence. The real meaning of protection, therefore, is robbery—robbery of the poor by the rich.' (Cheers.)

"I have shown that instead of a surplus of a little less than $100,000,000 left by the Cleveland administration, the treasury is now confronted by bankruptcy. This is the result in part of the reckless extravagance of a republican congress. It is in a large measure the necessary result of the McKinley tariff. By that bill the treasury was deprived of $50,000,000 of revenue by repealing the sugar tax; but in order to compensate the sugar grower for the loss of the 'protection' afforded him, $10,000,000 annually, for 15 years, are to be paid him out of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of great benefits under the free sugar clause of this bill, while under another section of the same bill $10,000,000 are to be taken annually from the pockets of the tax-payers and given to the sugar growers. In addition to this, whatever benefit might come to the consumer by the free sugar clause of the bill is over-balanced many fold by the largely increased cost of woolen goods and of all other necessaries of life. The repeal of the sugar tax was simply intended to reconcile the consumer to the greater taxes laid upon him. Heretofore the persistent claim of the protectionist has been that tariff taxes are not paid by the consumer. This claim is now abandoned. The advocates of the McKinley law concede the tax upon sugar to have been paid by the consumer. Else why take so much credit to themselves for removing it? Is there not danger that the consumer may inquire, 'if removing the tariff tax upon sugar lessens its cost, why would not the same blessed result follow a reduction of tariff taxes upon all of the other necessaries of life?' Great applause.

"The democratic house of representatives of the present congress has passed a bill removing the increased duty imposed by the McKinley bill upon tin plate and providing that within a few years it shall go upon the free list. It has also passed the free wool and cheap clothing bill, by which wool is admitted free of duty, and a large reduction sought to be effected in the tariff upon woolen goods of all descriptions. It has also removed the tariff upon binding twine. But for the hostility of a republican senate these measures, so just, so beneficial to the people, would now be upon our statute books. Our present tariff laws need careful revision. Their glaring inconsistencies should be corrected. It is to the interest of manufacturer and consumer alike that in the main raw material be admitted free of duty. Working the raw material into the finished product would give employment to our skilled workman. The reduction of tariff taxes to the minimum upon the necessaries of life is important to all of our people; it would prove of inestimable value to the millions who earn their bread by daily toil.

"My fellow-citizens. To you the tariff is the all-important question. The question is not how much of your earnings shall be given to the support of the government, but how much shall under the forms of law be seized by the favored—the 'protected' classes.

"When the tariff bill of 1861, increasing the average of tariff taxes from 19 to 35 per cent., was under consideration, Mr. Morrill, the republican author of the bill, said: 'It was not designed as a permanent system, but only as a temporary measure. As already shown this war tax, instead of being reduced when the war had closed, was by successive republican congresses increased to an average of 47 per cent. The republican party responded to the demand of the people for reduced taxation by the passage of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890, thus heavily increasing war taxes upon the people 25 years after the war had closed. Are your interests safe in the hands of a party controlled by the protected monopolists of this country? This is the important question for your determination at the polls. The democratic party wages no warfare on any business interest. It favors no legislation hostile to the true interests of any business enterprise. We believe that the burdens of taxation should be equally distributed. We oppose all legislation that enriches the few by taxing the many.

"The contest upon which we have now entered is of deep significance to the American people. Shall high tariff, continually increasing with the demands of the protected classes, be the settled policy of our government, or shall there be relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation?

"Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill. The magnitude of this issue cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in congress by the bayonet.

"The republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first congress, and by its platform, in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage the of force bill. That it will pass this bill, when it has the power, no sane man can doubt. To all of the people —all who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country—this question is important. To the people of the southern states it is one of transcendent importance—shall they still have peace and the protection of the law; or shall the horrors with which they are menaced find their counterpart only in those of the darkest hours of the reconstruction period?

"I am heartily in accord with the democratic party in its efforts to repeal the obnoxious provisions of the compulsory school law, enacted by a republican legislature in this state.

"It is passing strange that legislature so hostile to the spirits of our free institutions should ever have found its way to our statute books. The right of the parent to exercise reasonable control over the education of his child should not be abridged. The democratic party of Illinois stands pledged to the repeal of a law which has, justly, given offense to so many of the best citizens of our state.

"Fellow Citizens—I firmly believe that your interests, the interests of all the people of these United States, are bound up in the success of the party that came in with Jefferson in the very infancy of our republic; the party which for more than half a century of our existence has stood at the helm of state; the party which in all periods of our history has been the bulwark of our constitution and the faithful guardian of the rights of all the people; the party under whose broad banner the men of all nationalities have been welcomed to share with us the God-given heritage; the party which, from the beginning has been the foe to proscription, whether on account of birthplace or of religion; the party which knows no privileged classes, but demands equal and exact justice for all; the party which, under Jefferson, purchased the great valley of the Mississippi, and extended our domain to the gulf and to the ocean; the party which, under Madison, bore our flag to victory in our second struggle with Great Britain, and which, under his immediate successor, established firmly for all time the rights of the American nation, by the declaration and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine; the party which, in the early morning and in the noon of this century, gloried in the leadership of Jackson and of Douglas, the undaunted foes of special privileges and of unjust taxation.

"Under the matchless leadership of the man who gave you an honest administration of the government; who wrested from the grasp of those who had robbed you of your heritage 80,000,000 acres and restored it to the public domain; whose principle in action is, 'A public office is a public trust'—under his leadership the democratic party confidently submits the momentous questions at issue, and will abide by the determination of the final arbiters at the polls." (Loud continued cheering).

STATISTICS ON GROWTH.

The year of greatest growth in boys is the seventeenth; in girls, the fourteenth. While girls reach full height in their fifteenth year they acquire full weight at the age of 20. Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the eleventh year; then girls become superior physically to the seventeenth year, when the tables are again turned and remain so. From November to April children grow very little and gain no weight; from April to July they gain in height, but lose in weight, and from July to November they increase greatly in weight, but not in height.—British Medical Monthly.

Not the less interesting feature of the current English illustrated journals are the pictures of the Eton-Harrow cricket match, in which the British schoolboy's costume appears represented in all its quaintness. The regulation attire of the Eton youth, as thus shown, is a plug hat, bobtail jacket like a zouave's or a waiter's, fancy waistcoat and fancy trousers. The collar is such a one as Byron wore and the scarf a Teck. To the eyes of an American schoolboy this picturesque apparel would seem odd, if not dandified, but it is practically the same that Eton boys wore when they were winning at cricket and football their future Waterloos, as the Iron Duke said

DICK SAVED THE COMPANY.

Story of a Soldier Dog's Brave Sagacity.

All this story was being told of Dick, the company dog, way back in that summer of "'69," out in the Indian Territory.

"He came from the east with us, joined in Jersey City. How did he come to join? Well, to be honest, we were waiting on the platform for the train to back in, and when the handsome dog came up and made friends, soldier like, we just smuggled him on board. Our company was ordered to march to the next fort and bring down a supply train. Steam? Not much! Six-mule wagons. So one morning off we started, Dick with us as usual.

"To make a long story short, the next afternoon found us surrounded by 400 or 500 Indians, our wagon animals killed and we unable to move, intrenched as best we might, with our wounded as comfortable as we could make them in the center of our circle. Safe? Of course we were, that is, some of us got hurt, of course, but they couldn't break our circle. And no more could we move. There we were, out on a wide prairie, only a few drops of water in our canteens and cut off from any way of getting more. That made it a question of moving and getting killed, staying still and dying of thirst, or getting aid from the fort. Night came and volunteers for water tried to steal through the Indian lines. Get through? No, sir. Those plain Indians knew just the kind of a box they had us in, and no man, white or red, could have got past them. Every man that made the trial came running back for his life!

"Next day it was worse; hotter than ever and what little water there was was kept for the wounded. And the meanest part of it was to look at the reds, some on horseback, some on the ground stretched out enjoying themselves out of range, and all of them free to ride over to the stream, whose cottonwood-covered banks were in plain sight a few miles away.

"Night came again, and I heard somebody whistle; then Dick was called softly. After a bit every man got orders not to let Dick inside the lines. A message to the fort for aid had been rolled up in a piece of rubber blanket and tied around his neck. Our only hope was that he would start off for the fort and carry it, and that some one would untie the roll and read the message.

"Every now and then Dick would try to come up to where I lay in the circle. But it was only to be met with clods of earth that drove him off to try to find some friend who would welcome him as of old.

"But every man's hand was against Dick that night, and after a long time word was passed around that Dick was gone. Nobody could see him at all events. But we had to wait for daylight to make sure the poor old boy was not lying down a little way from us, waiting for the dawn and the recognition we had never failed in giving him before.

"Daylight came at last. Then every eye was strained to find Dick. But he was not there. And after the field glasses had searched in vain for him there rose a cheer on the morning air that brought the Indians to their feet, anxiously scanning the horizon all around for the cause.

"Well, that little dog made his way to the fort over the dark prairies, and, swimming the streams, until just after daybreak, about the time we were cheering him back there in the camp, he trotted up to the stable guard at one of the cavalry company's stables dired out.

"Well, it wasn't long after that that we saw our relief coming And they brought Dick with them! How we did pet him! But I often wondered what the little fellow thought that night after we had driven him off, as he trotted along through the dark to the fort."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Co. will be held at the general offices of the company, Toledo, O., Monday, September 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, August 6th, and re-opened Tuesday, September 6th, 1892.

JOHN F. CLINE, Secretary.
Toledo, August 2nd, 1892.
august-3-till-sept-5

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MEN WHO HAVE FOUGHT

Gossip About the Sullivan-Corbett Bout.

Various Opinions as to the Winner.

An Interesting Page of Reading for People Who Like Athletic Sports.

With perhaps one exception this is a complete list of the great prize-fighters from the year 1700 to recent times. Of course the exception is either Mr. Sullivan or his bold young adversary, Mr. Corbett.

For all purposes of comparing the modern heroes of the fistic arena, however, with their predecessors whose names have become famous the sketch of Sullivan or Corbett are hardly necessary on this page, as their records are quite as well known as those of the two gentlemen who are now contending for the occupancy of the white house.

The profession of prize-fighting has been held in various lights by different nations and different classes since Mr. Figg first brought the sport into prominence during the early part of the eighteenth century, and it may now be said to have reached the lowest stage yet attained. At least it is so in the eyes of the officials who have the power to regulate our pastimes and who always insist upon forcing themselves in wherever a fight is to come off.

The accompanying sketches give a very good idea of the character of the fighters who led the profession of prize-fighting for two centuries. James Figg, the original prize-fighter, was born in Oxfordshire, England, and made his reputation at cudgel-playing and single-stick. When still a young man he went to London and erected a large wooden edifice, which he called an amphitheater. Here he taught the use of the single stick and broadsword and on stated occasions gave exhibitions of prize-fighting. From his association with royalty in a professional capacity Figg became a good deal of a swell, and Bramstone has thus preserved his memory in the "Man of Taste:"

In Figg, the prize-fighter, by day delight,
And sup with Colley Cibber every night.

Another poet shows how popular were Figg's entertainments:

From Figg's Theater he will not miss a night,
Though cocks and bulls and Irish women fight.

Figg had practically but one competitor, as the game was a new one. Sutton, the pipe-maker of Gravesend, was his rival, and in three battles Figg won two of them. He died in 1740.

The eccentric Mr. Slack came on the scene shortly after Figg and fought as queerly as he looked. The rules under which the fights were then conducted had not reached their present state of perfection. Slack's great fight was with a Frenchman named Petit, at Harleston, in Norfolk, and the fight is said to have been one of the most ferocious on record.

The first move of the Frenchman was to seize Slack by the throat, and as the English champion could not prevent the rush he suffered partial strangulation before he could release himself. So disconcerted was Slack by this move that he was pounded consecutively for ten minutes by his rival from across the channel. Slack then took to wrestling, and having thrown his man several times regained his confidence. This is how the fight ended, according to an old sporting authority: "The next movement of Petit was to catch his opponent by the hams and turn him over. This little pleased the Englishman and he followed his man so closely that Petit was compelled to stand and fight, and consequently received a terrible whacking. In the last round Petit closed and canted Slack over the rails; the Briton held on, and pulled his adversary with him, delivering as they fell a desperate blow on the ribs, which proved a settler."

Dan Mendoza flourished during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and has always been known as the Jewish champion of England. He fought 30 celebrated fights, the three best being with Humphries. The latter was known as "the gentleman boxer," from his delightful manners in the ring and his graceful method of sparring. Prize-fighting, which was on the wane when Humphries made his advent in the ring, was restored to popular and royal favor by his thoroughbred actions in the ring. Humphries and Mendoza fought three times, the latter winning the odd battle.

Jem Belcher was born in 1781 and was a grandson of the famous Slack. His career was one of the most remarkable in the history of pugilism. Starting at 17 years of age he fought one successful fight after another until he was 22, when he lost an eye playing racquets. He then retired from the ring and kept a public bar until the year 1806, when he became jealous of his townsman and pupil, Pearce, who was fast coming into prominence. In the fight between the two Belcher not only suffered from the loss of his eye, but from a publican's habits of living, and Pearce was proclaimed victor in 35 minutes after having fought 18 rounds. It was during this fight that Pearce made his famous speech of charity, which has always been regarded as one of the noblest deeds in the ring. On one occasion, when he had Belcher in his power, he said: "Jem, I'll not hit thee, lest I hurt thy good eye."

Molineaux and Cribb fought two great battles. Cribb was a strong, gritty fighter from Gloucestershire, and Molineaux a hard-fisted negro from America. In the first fight the negro not only went beyond his opponent in science, but also in endurance, and if he had not hurt his hand while holding Cribb against the ropes would unquestionably have won the fight. The second fight, which was attended by over 20,000 people, went to Cribb rather easily, Molineaux being in poor condition.

Two names which will always hold a high place in the history of the manly art are Tom Sayers and Jack Heenan, and their famous battle at Farnborough, April 17, 1860, will never be forgotten. Sayers was born in 1826 near Brighton, and as a fighter he was regarded as invincible until after he had met the American, Heenan. He had already defeated Perry, Benjamin, Paddock and Brettle, and as no one in England cared to try conclusions with him it looked as if he were about to settle down as the holder of the championship belt for an indefinite time. In 1859 Heenan, of West Troy, N. Y., issued a challenge to fight the mighty Sayers for £200 a side and the belt. The fight created the most intense excitement all over England and America at the time and is regarded to-day as the greatest battle ever fought within the roped arena.

In the first round Sayers drew first blood and Heenan threw his man in the same bout. In the third round the American knocked Sayers down and continued to repeat the operation in every round until the end of the fight. In the thirty-seventh round Frank L. Dowling, editor of Bell's Life, who was stakeholder and referee, left his post, but the two men continued the fight for seven more rounds on their own account. The fight was at last stopped by Sayer's friends pulling up the stakes and carrying their man away in an insensible condition. Heenan stood in the middle of the ring and, having proclaimed himself champion of the world, ran off unassisted. The stakes were drawn after much discussion and although Heenan tried to get on another match Sayers refused the offer and retired from the ring. Sayers, who never recovered from the beating Heenan gave him, died in 1865.

Jem Mace probably had more consummate skill in the art of boxing than any other fighter that ever lived. He was once defeated by Broutle, but retaliated by afterwards beating his victor in six rounds. His list of vanquished also includes the names of Tom King and Joe Goss, which easily gives him a place among the great fighters of the world. His greatest battle was with Coburn, in November, 1871, at Bay St. Louis, Miss., for $2,500 a side. The fight lasted 12 rounds, and although Coburn apparently had the battle well in hand he would not force the fight to a finish. The last round lasted nearly an hour and hardly a blow was struck, the referee at last deciding the fight a draw on the ground that "one was afraid and the other daresn't."

Tom Hyer was the first champion of America, and is regarded by many as one of the greatest pugilists that ever lived, although he only fought twice in the ring. The first fight was with Country McCloskey, who faced the terrible blows of Hyer for 101 rounds before he would acknowledge himself beaten. In the second battle the victim was Yankee Sullivan. This fight lasted 16 rounds, and as a result Sullivan was taken to Mount Sinai hospital, in Baltimore.

Tom King was equally well known as a fighter and as an oarsman, but his name will go down to posterity as the man who defeated Heenan. He also fought two battles with Mace, winning one and losing one. Fighting, however, palled on him, and having married the daughter of a wealthy ship-owner he became a prosperous book-maker and for many years took all the prizes in the flower shows about London from the plants he raised upon his palatial country place.

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Mike Donovan is the trainer of the New York Athletic club and this is what he has to say of the coming pugilistic contest.

"I do not recall an event of such transcendent importance in the pugilistic world as the tournament at New Orleans which is to decide the heavy-weight, the welter-weight and the feather-weight championships of two continents. No American pugilistic organization can compare in enterprise with the Olympic club of the Crescent city, which overcame what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles and arranged definitely for the three greatest fights of the decade, and therefore I say, all honor to the Olympic club and its fine corps of officials.

"As I understand it, the Myers-McAulie fight is to take place September 5, the men to weigh 135 pounds and the purse to aggregate $20,000. Of this the club puts up $10,000 and the backers of each man $5,000 each. The second fight is to be between Dixon and Skelly, who are to go into the ring at 118 1-2 pounds. In addition to the purse offered by the club each man is backed for $5,000.

"On September 7 comes the great match of the tournament, in which James Corbett will do battle with John L. Sullivan. Corbett will go into the ring weighing about 192 pounds and Sullivan's backers say he will tip the scales at 210. This I doubt, and my reasons are given below. But a fight for a total of $45,000 is certainly unparalleled in fistic history, and I doubt if in this century we will ever again see so large an amount at stake.

"I admire the arrangements for the great fights, as no stone has been left unturned to make certain of the contests, and the guarantees posted are an assurance to the public of the squareness which inspires all the doings of the Olympic club. The fights will take place in the magnificent new club house, in which the arena is arranged to comfortably seat about ten or twelve thousand people.

"In my opinion all the fights will be first-class, and Sullivan's friends will find that Corbett is an all-round fighter, a fighter with nerve and muscle to back it, and with quickness, skill and science to aid him. Sullivan is training down from 245 pounds to 210, and all this he is doing in two months' time. Now, in my judgment, it is unreasonable to suppose that a man can get off 35 pounds in that time and retain his great strength, particularly as the bulk of this great superfluous flesh is about the abdomen. Personally I think that Sullivan will scale nearer 225 than 210 when he goes into the ring. In my career I have gone through the experience of overtraining, of reducing too low, and, as a result, I was invariably weakened. The system won't stand it. Then, too, sudden reductions in flesh are bound to develop any inherent weaknesses in the system, and this is one thing Sullivan will have to guard against with the utmost precaution.

"I have seen Corbett two or three times since he went into training, and he is as fit to fight as was ever a man who stood up in the ring. In fact, he was in condition a month ago, and when I last saw him I felt convinced that he was every inch a champion. He hits with every pound of weight in his body. There is no wasting of strength at any juncture in his battle. When he hits his arm is guided by an excellent judgment, and he hits with 192 pounds, or more, every time. He is clever, too—in my opinion the cleverest man in the ring to-day. He is sound as a dollar; every limb and every part is perfect, and September 7 will see him facing Sullivan, the greatest fighter the latter ever met.

"The Myers-McAuliffe fight is a difficult one to forecast. If Myers has improved, and I understand he has, McAuliffe will have a hard battle. But they are both plucky, nervy fellows. McAuliffe has the advantage of having fought Myers before, and being a tactician will improve by that experience. Myers is not so much of a general as McAuliffe, and it is doubtful if he will profit much by his last experience with him. Myers fights peculiarly. His position is anything but correct, and yet he manages to do some very clever work. Taking the old fights as a criterion—I refer particularly to the draw at Judson, Ind.—I should say that McAuliffe would stand a good show of winning if he cuts the pace at the outset and goes in to finish rapidly. In the fight at Judson Myers proved himself coolheaded. He never once led. I remember meeting him shortly after that fight, and I asked him why he didn't go in to win.

"'Why,' said the 'Cyclone,' 'those people down in Streator had mortgaged their houses and their farms to back me, and I wasn't going to run any chances.'

"Another strong point about Myers is that he is not affected by the jeering or cheering of a crowd. He will hold off if he sees it to his advantage, no matter if the house is hissing itself hoarse.

"McAuliffe, on the other hand, responds quickly to the calls of a crowd and makes brilliant rallies. In am of the opinion that it will be a splendid fight, a fight in which there will be lots of science and skill exhibited and plenty of muscle.

"As to the last fight, that between Dixon and Skelly, the odds are of course strongly in favor of that little colored wonder. Dixon is a wonderful judge of time and distance, and that is a thing that comes to a prize-fighter by intuition. I have found in my experience that they can't be taught, and you can tell in a second whether or not a man is a natural born fighter by his skill in this direction. Dixon, as I say, is a marvelous judge on these two points, and in his last fight with Fred Johnson, who, by the way, is a good fighter, had the Englishman completely at his mercy. Skelly and Dixon are to fight at 118 1-2 pounds and I imagine they will have no trouble in weighing in at that figure.

"I know very little about Skelly, except that he is a very clever Williamsburg amateur. But I have always argued that an amateur, no matter how good in his class, is never the equal of a professional. The latter has had an experience with professionals, knows a thing or two about the professional ring, and in that he is always the superior of the first-class amateur. So, while Skelly is a good man and clever enough, he has yet to get a good bit of professional experience before he can be expected to best Dixon. That man is big-boned, muscular, sinewy, nervy, 'eagey;' his eye his head and his hands work together all the time. His body blows are terrors, and I must say that Skelly, fine as he looks, will have a hard time of it against the clever Boston boy. But Skelly is in the hands of Jimmy Carroll, the man who trained Fitzsimmons for his fight with Maher and had a good deal to do that fighter's success. Carroll is a prize-fighter all through and will give Skelly the best of training. On that fact alone Skelly's friends must lay their hope. MIKE DONOVAN."

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"Pringle," writing on the coming prize fights, says some very interesting things. He is quoted as follows:

"A day or two ago I was reading the opinion of 200 or 300, more or less prominent sporting men on the contest now under discussion. It was remarkable how large a number "tipped" Corbett as the winner, and it was also very amusing to note the number of rounds some of the predictors stated would be necessary to finish the contest. Duncan R. Harrison is sure that Sullivan will be beaten in one round, and Dominick McCaffery is just as certain that Sullivan will win in four rounds. I mention these as samples, and also show that in the majority of cases outside influences interfere and cause men to say what they don't believe.

"D. B. Harrison doesn't for a moment believe that Corbett will defeat Sullivan in one round; he only wishes that such would be the case because of the business quarrel there was between Harrison and Sullivan. And I cannot think that McCaffrey really believes that Sullivan will defeat Corbett in four rounds. Dominick has undoubtedly so warmly espoused Sullivan's cause because the Manhattan Athletic club, which employs McCaffrey, is on the Sullivan side. I feel sure of this, because not very long ago, during a conversation with me, McCaffrey did not class Sullivan very high as a pugilist and declared that Corbett was the best boxer he, McCaffrey, had ever met.

"Dominick McCaffrey, in a long statement published in an eastern paper, displays the fact that his conclusions are more the effect of animosc than good reasoning. He stood in front of Sullivan more than six rounds and wanted to go on to a finish. Later McCaffrey was in front of Corbett and got such a drubbing that he (McCaffrey) declared to me that he would leave the business forever. He plainly told me that in Corbett he had met his superior and I gave this statement to the public at the time.

"According to the foregoing declarations and reasonings Corbett is a better man than Sullivan because McCaffrey always claimed in my hearing that he should have been awarded the fight against Sullivan at Cincinnati. But now McCaffrey states that he will fight Corbett any number of rounds or to a finish. McCaffrey will do no such thing except it may be for about four rounds, and I don't think he would last that long at this stage of his life. Dominick never was what we can call a pugilist, and my great fear is that Corbett is more or less of the same class.

"I have drawn attention to McCaffrey's statement and to Harrison's prediction to show that in discussing the probabilities of the coming encounter we must separate our sympathies from the exercises of our understanding and allow facts and records to guide us. On this occasion it will be my endeavor to do this and I want it distinctly understood that what I write are merely opinions and may not be as correct as the opinions of other people. I am not infallible and what I have to say may be greatly at variance with the results of the battle when it is over.

"To name the winner of the Sullivan and Corbett contest is, in my estimation, one of the most difficult problems there has been for a long time in the pugilistic world. Both men have strong qualities that recommend, and it is foolish to dispense with Corbett's chances by a wave of the hand. He has a chance to win, and a better one than many people believe, and were it not for one thing I would now venture to say that he would win. We'll discuss that presently.

"I have always held that John L. Sullivan has been an overrated man as a pugilist. I say so now and I particularly refer to Sullivan as a prize-ring fighter under old-time rules. It is not likely that anybody will dispute this conclusion, as the truth of it has been demonstrated so often. Nobody can forget the difficulty Sullivan had to down a man like Kilrain in the prize ring. That effort alone, without citing others, is proof sufficient that Sullivan has always been far short of what his friends have claimed for him as a prize-ring fighter.

"But Sullivan as a glove fighter and under Queensberry rules is another thing. That is Sullivan's own game, and do not let me ruffle the temper of anybody when I say that he even has not done anything very extraordinary at that. He is powerful, tolerably active and has a good eye and quick head. His wonderful power has enabled him to rush in and use his tremendous right hand and deal terrific blows on his opponents. But we must observe that the majority of John L.'s opponents in glove contests have been of the most inferior class, and that when in front of very clever boxers his great right hand has not been so successful. Now, do not let us forget this, because it is very important. Where men have stood up and fought Sullivan he has beat them down, but when its opponents have been shifty he has been in difficulties.

"In Corbett he will meet the shiftiest man he has ever met, because Corbett has the advantage of height and reach. The latter intends to be as shifty as he can be and to keep Sullivan on the run all the time. This is the most important feature of the question. Will Sullivan be induced to run about the ring? If he is so enticed he will be beaten as sure as we live. Don't be fooled. Sullivan is not in the best of condition, and a very wise friend of mine who saw him recently says he will not be so on the day of the fight. But I do not believe that John L. Sullivan, now in full knowledge of his shortcoming, will allow himself to be wearied to death by chasing Corbett. And if there is no chasing to be done, we may have another farce such as the Corbett and Jackson affair was.

"Corbett and his friends do not for one moment hesitate to say that Sullivan will have little chance to hit James J. By this it is meant that Corbett intends to keep out of harm's way as long as he can so as to have Sullivan winded and worried. This is quite a legitimate and wise plan. But if Sullivan resolves to do the same what will the result be? There will be no contest, and if Sullivan presents himself in the center of the ring I am fully persuaded that the Olympic club authorities will not allow a repetition of the Corbett and Jackson burlesque, but give the contest to Sullivan.

"If Corbett was a thoroughly game man I am inclined to think that he would defeat Sullivan under any circumstances, but his lack of that genuine pluck that makes great fighters deteriorates him considerably. He has a powerful blow, but he is invariably prevented from dealing out its full force by retreating when he is delivering it. There is cowardice in this, and it is exactly what Corbett did when he met Jackson. It is because of this that I am of opinion that he will be defeated, for the chances are always in favor of Sullivan getting home a big blow now and then, while Corbett's lack of courage will handicap him in that respect. I will, indeed, be surprised if Corbett would stand the punishment Sullivan would, and, moreover, I don't think that Corbett can give as much as Sullivan can. Boxing and activity are on the side of Corbett and pluck and power on the side of Sullivan. I believe the latter will win if Sullivan is in anything like good condition, but I certainly do not expect him to have an easy task."

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The great interest in the battles at New Orleans is manifested by the amount of money which is being wagered on the results. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being sent to the big guns in sport at New Orleans, and demands for reserved seats continue to reach the club from nearly every state in the union for the Sullivan and Corbett fight. The Olympic club believe they will be able to seat 6,000 spectators. Special trains made up by sporting men will be run from San Francisco, Denevr, St. Paul, St. Louis, Chicago and New York, independent of the regular trains. Bud Renaud, of the Merchants' club, is daily receiving big commissions to invest on both Sullivan, Corbett and Myer, and it is reported he has already more orders that he will be able to fill, as the bulk of the money is to be bet on Sullivan and Myer. Renaud expects to be able to place the Myer money easier that the Sullivan money when the New York and Boston sporting men arrive. Renaud estimates there will be at least $100,000 bet on the Sullivan and Corbett and Myer and McAuliffe fights. Renaud is not betting on the fight, owing to his being stakeholder for several wagers, and because his friends represent both Sullivan and Corbett. Col. Pat Duffy, Budd Renaud's partner, will bet at least $10,000 on Sullivan and half that amount on McAuliffe and Dixon.

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The victory of Jem Hall over Ted Pritchard in England was not much of a surprise to people in America, although it made the admirers of Pritchard sore in heart and weak in the pocketbook. Good judges here always recognized the fact that Hall is clever, quick and strong, and that with the possible exception of Fitzsimmons no one in the 160-pound class has any chance with him. They know he was much taller than the English champion, had all the natural advantages of size, reach and skill, and, barring a job, would win handily. But they feared a job, and kept their coin in their safe deposit vaults, with the result that Teddy went to the scratch a favorite.

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William "Comanche" Sexton, the ex-champion billiardist, was on Broadway the other evening, looking the very embodiment of ease and comfort. His cue-manipulating associates with the exception of Maurice Daly, are all in La Belle France, giving the gay Parisians a taste of their respectable qualities as experts.

"My professional playing days are over," remarked the sage of the billiard world, who was once the pride and glory of the Bowery boy, and when I take up a cue nowadays it is only to entertain my friends or practice with one or the other of the many aspirants for championship honors.

"What do you think of the situation in the billiard world?" I asked.

"Well, I think the coming season will find the game in a more flourishing condition than it has been for many years past. Billiards has suffered a reaction, and the lack of public contests during the past few years has caused a comparative lack of interest. The matches played last season did a great deal to excite a renewal of public interest, and a few tournaments and an international match, if the French experts can be induced to come over here, would be very helpful. Experts like Schaefer, Slosson and Ives, are very anxious that an international match shall be arranged, and that, I understand, is the purpose of their journey abroad.

Billiards are not played half enough in this city," continued Mr. Sexton; "there is room for a number of big parlors, but it requires a big outlay of capital to furnish one in the way it should be furnished, with all the appurtenances that should surround the gentleman's game."

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A machine for testing the rapidity of the punch was erected with great care by Dr. Fitz at the Sullivan training grounds. It consists of two battery cells, which connect with a revolving drum. When the drum is started by the current it revolves at a certain regulated speed, and marks made upon its surface indicate in one hundredths of a second the duration of the revolution.

Two skeleton bamboo fans are erected on pedestals above the battery. They work on hinges and control the electric current. The pugilist is put in position in front of the punching bag and made to hit out in such a way that his fist will knock over those little fans. The fans were placed fifteen and three-quarters inches apart. The difference in time between the knocking down of the first fan and the knocking down of the second of course shows how long it takes for the first to travel fifteen and three-quarter inches. This almost infinitesimal period is timed by the machine.

In addition to the timing of the velocity of the fist the machine does another duty perhaps quite as important. The operator tells the pugilist when to punch with the aid of a bottle signal which drops down when he touches a key. The pugilist has been kept waiting in a "get ready" attitude and watching this little signal. As soon as it falls he must hit out.

The period which elapses from the working of the signal until the arrival of the fist at the first flag is turned on the drum. In the case of Mr. Sullivan, forty one-hundredths of a second elapsed from the working of the signal ordering him to hit out before his fist was well under way, although in the succeeding six one-hundredths seconds the fist had traveled almost sixteen inches more.

This proportion it is supposed prevails throughout. The eye has to see the signal and a complicated mechanism has to be set in motion before it can be obeyed. It may be assumed from these figures that within half a second after he sees on opening in his opponent's guard Sullivan can land a blow. This would be, perhaps, under the most favorable circumstances. Of course there was no consideration in this experiment of an adversary. Dr. Sergeant's punch measurer doesn't hit back.

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The approaching racing meeting to be given by the Bryan Fair company over its new mile track, promises to attract much attention.

Here is the program:

Tuesday, August 30—Free-for-all class, trotting, $800; 2:19 class, pacing, $600; 2:32 class, trotting, $800; 1-year-old class, trot, mile dash, $200.

Wednesda, August 31—2:24 class, trotting, $800; 2:35 class, pacing, $500; 2:40 class, trotting for 3-year-olds, $500.

Thursday, September 1—2:20 class, trotting, $800; 2:25 class, pacing, $500; 2:50 class, trot for 2-year-olds, two in three, $300.

Friday, September 2—2:22 class, trotting, $800; free-for-all, pacing, $800; 2:30 class, trotting, $600.

For many months it has been known that a regulation mile track was being built at Bryan and horsemen have been watching for the announcement of the date of the first meeting. The management in arranging for the date of this meeting took care so fix the time so as to work in conjunction with other important meetings. Following Chicago comes Elkhart, then Bryan, Ft. Wayne, Toledo. These events will attract some of the best strings of horses in the country.

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HORSE NOTES.

Palo Alto's heart weighed 10 pounds. His skeleton will be articulated.

The great $10,000 meeting at the new Bryan, O., track will be held from August 30 to September 2.

Flying Jib, by Algona, out of a mare by Middleton, was, until late last fall, owned by a retired sea captain living near Los Angeles, Cal. From his nautical owner he got the name of Flying Jib.

Chris Smith, the proprietor of the Kendall stables, has decided to bring the famous Yo Tambien east in time for the Brooklyn fall meeting, when she will try conclusions with our cracks.

Joff Wheeler has been engaged to start the horses at Mystic park, Boston, for the big meeting September 27 to 30. He is now in the southern circuit.

The bicycle and sulky records will stand, for the reason that there is no limit to the lightness of the vehicle. The only restriction is that the driver shall weigh 150 pounds.

Belle Hamlin went a little lame after the Cleveland effort, and it has been deemed best to go slow with her. Justina was in Buffalo with Globe, but owing to rain the wagon performance was postponed.

The number of spectators on the flat at horse races in Melbourne averages from 5,000 to 20,000. The course could accommodate 200,000 without feeling the strain, and every one can see the race from start to finish.

It is rumored that Marcus Daly will next year send his crack 3-year-old colt Tammany to England. Should such be the case, it is probable that Garrison would be sent along to pilot him in his contests.

At a race in Cincinnati the judges ruled out the pneumatic tire. This was an assumption of power. Every well-regulated stable carries a pneumatic. The best drivers are of the opinion that it reduces friction and contributes to the speed of the horse.

Robert Bonner says of a recent visit to Marvin at Meadville, Pa.: "When Marvin had jogged out one of the horses in the old sulky, I said, 'Hitch up to the pneumatic and let me see how it goes.' I was completely taken with it. Though I didn't ride on it, I could quite believe Marvin when he told me it feels like riding in a boat, a sort of gliding motion. Then, when the horse was unhitched, he held the shafts up and told the boy to put a finger in the spokes. With the slightest pressure the sulky ran back. Then they suspended the wheel and spun it on the ball bearings till I thought it never would stop. It came the nearest to a perpetual motion of anything I ever saw."

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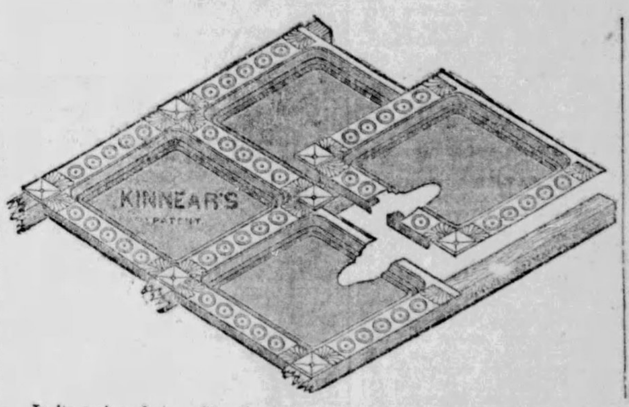

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THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Fun and Frolic for the Little Ones.

The Bee Reading Club List of Review Questions.

Try Them and See if You Can Win the Prize—A Lion Hunt—How People Managed to Write Before Paper Was Invented.

TOMMY'S SCHOOL.

"Geography's a nuisance, and arithmetic's a bore!"
Said Tommy, with a frown upon his face.
"I hate the sight of grammars, and my Latin makes me roar;
It's always sure to get me in disgrace.
When I'm a man," he added, as he threw his school books down,
"I'll have a school that boys will think is fine!
They need not know an adjective or adverb from a noun,
Nor whether Cæsar bridged the Po or Rhine.

"I don't care if they think that George the Third was King of Spain,
When those old fogies lived so long ago.
Or if they all should answer that the Volga is in Maine,
What difference would it make, I'd like to know?
But instead of useless things, I'll teach 'em how to coast and skate;
They all shall learn to row and sail a boat,
And how to fire a pistol, and to shoot a rifle straight,
And how to swim, and how to dive and float.

"We'll play at tennis and at cricket all the livelong day;
And then there's polo, and—Oh, yes, football;
And base-ball they shall every single one learn how to play,
For that's the most important thing of all.
I tell you," finished Thomas, "I'll have one of just that kind;
Then all the boys, you see, will want to go.
They will not run away and say my school's an 'awful grind,'
Or call the lessons dull and hard, I know."

—St. Nicholas.

MY FIRST LION HUNT.

"Major, don't you stir till I come back."

Major was my slave, devoted and ever-watchful. He was a splendid mastiff, the present of an officer in the British army, in whose honor I called him Major. Big-pawed and big-breasted, he was considered the finest dog in South Africa. My father was a missionary, and we lived in a small town on the very edge of the civilization that had spread out from the ever-growing diamond fields. There were hardly any whites there, and this probably accounted for the great affection existing between Major and me.

We were always together. No wonder that he looked up and whined piteously as I told him to stay behind that day. It was really in kindness to him and not in selfishness that I bade him remain at home. He had a lame paw and I was going on a long, dry tramp that would have made him miserable that hot August day.

Our house stood on the edge of a forest looking out upon a long stretch of prairie. On its furthest edge loomed up a long dark line, the fringe of another forest, so dark and deep and treacherous that the natives spoke of it with big, glaring eyes. The great lions that prowled there and the terrible fights of man and beast! Many a time had I seen a hunting party leave our little group of huts for the forest, to come back in the evening with a dead lion or two and a stretcher bearing the dead or wounded body of an over-brave native.

For my age I was considered a good hunter, but my shooting had been confined to small game. Since the arrival of my new rifle from England I yearned to show my prowess with larger game. My parents had cautioned me never to venture to the other forest, but all at once the chance came.

Father and mother were called away to a village at some distance to be gone several days. They left me alone save for the presence of an old negress. With many a promise of good behavior I saw them off. The first day passed with tantalizing slowness. During the night I decided to hurry over to the strange forest, see what was so awful there, and get back before the old folks returned. My dreams were filled with visions of a hunter's glory.

I was up early the next morning. The fat negress was still sleeping. In the rude stable my pony was screeching himself. Quickly I threw on him the saddle and made up a package for lunch. Then I got a fresh supply of ammunition and cleaned up the rifle. All these preparations Major watched with delighted anticipation, which was turned into grief as I went away alone. It was the first time I had ever left him behind.

It was scarcely sunrise when I left. By noon I was at the outskirts of the woods. Very cool and inviting they looked after the blistering hot ride across the prairie. I picketed the pony in the shade by a pool, got my bearings by the sun and then dived into the shadows of the jungles. Soon I came to a well-trodden path. Examining the tracks I recognized the stamp of a lion's paw.

Now, I thought, the dream of my life will be realized! Behind a tree I took my station, the rifle leaning on a low limb, pointing over the path, and the ammunition ready for instant reloading. In about an hour I heard a roar. I trembled all over with excitement till the rifle barrel fairly danced on the limb. But as the roaring grew nearer the first nervousness passed off, and when the magnificent, tawny forest king came royally down the path my muscles were drawn up by the strain till the gunstock seemed gripped by hands of steel.

"Aim for the eye," I had heard the old hunters say, and I did. The shot was followed by a howl of pain. His sharp eyes untouched by the bullet spied me through the smoke and leaves. In one leap his great yellow body rose into the air and I knew he was after me. I stepped to the other side of the tree just as he crashed upon the spot where I had stood.

Away I sped through the trees, ammunition and all forgotten. In my headlong flight I burst into an opening and, before I knew it, was in plain sight. It was too late to go back. Over my shoulder I saw the lion tearing in pursuit. Away went the rifle, and I sped on to make a small tree in the middle. The lion stopped to sniff the gun. This stop gave me the chance to reach the tree. Up it I ran with the speed of a native climber. It was so small it bent with my weight. My pursuer came to the foot and sprung upon the tree, but the trunk was small, and he gave up after several attempts in which he nearly shook me from my perch. The tree was dead and there was no foliage. The sun beatdown on my head till I thought I should faint, for I had lost my hat in the race. Below the lion sat and glared at me.

Two hours passed, and a third, and then I saw the sun touch the horizon. I was nearly dying from thirst, and knew that I could not hang there all night. My head was drooping in weariness and fear, when there came through the still air the yelp of a dog, and a second later a well-known form came limping into the open.

I gave a cry of joy. "Major, Major, dear old dog, you didn't forget me," I shouted. I shall always think he understood, for without a moment's hesitation he came straight for the big beast at the tree and sprang at his throat. He was tired with his long search for me, and he had to do his fighting on three legs. But the blood of his species fired him. Twice he got a neck-hold and twice he was shaken off. I saw he was no match for his tawny foe, and so my love got the better of my fear as I shouted: "Go home, Major, go home."

He paid not attention, except once, when he lost his second grip on the throat. Then, covered with blood, he halted a moment. As he walked around the lion he looked up at me, wagged his tail and gave such a bark as he had often given in play with me. Then he gave a staggering leap at his big adversary. I heard a sharp howl of pain, and closed my eyes, for I expected what came. There was a crunch as of broken bones, and when I looked again Major lay still at the lion's feet. Tears rained down my cheeks, and I scarcely noticed the lion sniff the body once or twice and then stalk off into the twilight gloom of the forest, satisfied with one victim.

He had no more than gone beforeI slid down the tree and leaned over Major. I took up his head, but the eyes were closed and all my boyish coaxing and crying brought back no sign of life to the limp body. I dragged him into the jungle and covered him with grass and branches. Then I made my way to the pony, which I luckily found safe and sound, and by midnight was home again. "Mammy" told me how Major had wandered around the house disconsolate for some hours and had then set off across the prairie, his nose to the tracks of the pony. She tried in vain to make him stay home.

When my parents came back the next day I confessed all with tears. My father so respected my love for my dumb comrade that he sent over a company of natives, who brought back the remains of my rescuer. There was a sad service in the yard the next morning, and there, to this day, is a white stone with this inscription:

"Major—Faithful to the end."

—New York World.

SLUMBER SONG.

The mill goes tolling slowly around,
With steady and solemn creak,
And my little one hears in the kindly sound
The voice of the old mill speak:
While round and round those big white wings
Grimly and ghostlike creep,
My little one hears that the old mill sings:
"Sleep, little tulip, sleep!"

The sails are reefed and the nets are drawn,
And, over his pot of beer,
The fisher, against the morrow's dawn,
Lustily maketh cheer;
He mocks at the winds that caper along
From the far-off clamorous deep,
But we, we love their lullaby song
Of "Sleep, little tulip, sleep!"

Shaggy old Fritz, in slumber sound,
Moans of the stony mart;
To-morrow how proudly he'll trot you around
Hitched to our new milk cart!
And you shall help me blanket the kine,
And fold the gentle sheep,
And set the herring a-soak in brine;
But now, little tulip, sleep.

A Dream-One comes to button the eyes
That wearily droop and blink,
While the old mill buffets the frowning skies
And scolds at the stars that wink;
Over your face the misty wings
Of that beautiful Dream-One sweep,
And, rocking your cradle, she softly sings:
"Sleep, little tulip, sleep!"

—Eugene Field.

A WORD ABOUT WORK.

"If I were a tailor I'd make it my pride
The best of all tailors to be;
If I were a tinker, no tinker beside
Should mend a tin kettle like me."

That has the right ring. You might do worse than make it your motto. A boy who believes in doing his very best in whatever he has to do will make a successful man. That is the common-sense way to work.

NAUTICAL DISCOVERY.

Little Gertie—Oh, papa, I've just found out what makes the yachts go up and down so.

Papa—What is it, my child?

Little Gertie—It's that horrid man at the wheel, pa; he keeps stirring it up behind with a long pole.—From the King's Jester.

THE READING CLUB.

Questions To Be Answered—Best List Will Win a Handsome Prize.

Now that the first series of stories for the Bee Reading Club is finished it is time to hear from the members and find out what they have learned. Below is printed a list of questions for members of the Reading Club to answer. This is according to the pledge which you have all signed.

Don't think that this will be hard work, for it will not. You can hunt up the answers in the old papers, for all of the questions are taken from the stories printed in the Children's Hour.

There is an elegant prize for the member who sends in the best answers.

Next week will commence a series on travel and adventure.

Rules.

The work must be done without help from any one.

The Club stories, and also any books, may be used freely for reference.

Write out the question, correctly numbering it, and write its answer under it.

Write upon one side of the paper only.

Answers must be in before September 10th.

The Club Member who sends in the most accurate list, neatly written and arranged, with spelling correct, will receive a beautiful book, "The Makers of New England," by Samuel Adams Drake, as a reward.

Questions.

1. How many years ago was Columbus born, and in what city?
2. What was his business?
3. What country helped him and who were its rulers at that time?
4. What other friend did Columbus have, one who did not live at court?
5. From what harbor did he finally sail, and on what day?
6. What kind of boats did he have and what were their names?
7. On what did they discover land?
8. What did Columbus name the land that he had found? Where did he think he was?
9. Who did he find there and what did he call them and why? What did they think of the white men?
10. Was Columbus always honored? When and where did he die?
11. For whom was our country named?
12. Where is Vera Cruz? Who founded it?
13. How did Cortes keep his men from leaving him?
14. Was he a good ruler of Mexico?
15. Were the Spanish settlers kind to the Indian natives?
16. Who conquered the Land of War?
17. What is the name of the oldest town in the United States?
18. Who named Florida and why did he choose that name?
19. How did Charlie try to test the man whom he thought to be Columbus?
20. What was the name of the great Indian chieftain who gave New England so much trouble?

Send in your answers to the

READING CLUB EDITOR,
TOLEDO BEE.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading club stories.

At the end of one year cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name_____

P. O. and State_____

Cut thisout, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo

STORY OF PRISCILLA.

Once upon a time, in a far-off country, called Holland, there lived a beautiful damsel whose name was Priscilla.

Her father, whose name was William Molines, and his wife and a young son, named Joseph, and one man servant, named Richard Cartier, were French Huguenots, who had left their native France on account of persecution for their religion, and settled, with a colony of exiled countrymen, upon the banks of the river Waal; these people are known in history as Walloons. Here they dwelt, until they again became exiles, and sailed in the historic ship, Mayflower, with the Puritan band.

And the name and the fame of this same young damsel, Priscilla, has descended to posterity, through the medium of history, poetry and romance, and become a household word, and all because of a certain redoubtable captain who wished to make her his wife, and the manner in which he proceeded to woo her.

In the story books the heroines are always described as being beautiful—so I will also relate that Priscilla was a comely maid, slender and graceful, with dark eyes which had all the sparkle and vivacity of her French extraction, and where dwelt, at times, a sprite of mischief, and her dimpled cheeks bloomed like a ripe peach.

Tradition asserts that she also inherited the notable and domestic qualities of her French ancestresses, and was famed for her tasteful soups and excellent cookery.

Like many another maiden since the world began, this same Priscilla had a lover, but for the same unexplainable and unaccountable reason, or lack of reason, as we have seen in all ages of the world, she also delighted in snubbing and tormenting him, making life a joy, or misery, with smiles or frowns, according to her moods.

John Alden was his name; he, also, came over in the Mayflower, and, as I have described my heroine, I must also describe my hero. He was a splendid young giant who stood over six feet tall in his hose of hodden grey; his shoulders were broad, his sinews strong as an athlete; he had curling, chestnut hair, and the strong calm face of an Egyptian god.

Monday, July 10, 1892, was "wash-day"—if any one is inclined to doubt the fact, let him ask the women of America! Monday, December 23, 1620, was also "wash-day." This latter fact has passed into history because our 22 foremothers insisted upon going on shore and "doing" the washing! the first household act performed on the Plymouth shore, which was henceforth to be their home.

Captain Thomas Jones objected; he was a surly fellow who had been a buccaneer and slaver. He is called the "inventor" of Plymouth Rock from the fact that he was in collusion with the Dutch who wished to keep the profits of the Manhattan colony to themselves, and he nearly wrecked the Mayflower on the shoals of Malabar in trying to steer clear of their settlements, and so drove into the sheltering arms of Cape Cod, out of which he averred his ship was too storm-beaten and unshipworthy to sail.

But to return to the washing. The Pilgrim forefathers objected. Their love for "wash-day" was no stronger than that of their descendants of the masculine persuasion. As its observance had been omitted for some time previous during the voyage they suggested that it could be further postponed—that the facilities were lacking—that—that—in fact, they brought all their feeble arguments to bear against the case—but Dame Hopkins piously remarked, "If Monday's weather be not fit for washing there is no promise in Holy Writ of anything better in the rest of the week." Her husband, a hard-faced, grizzled veteran, twenty years older than this second wife, growled out, "O! if thou'rt bent on washing, the shrewdest storm that ever swept the Zuyder Zee will never stop thee, so get thy rags together."

Governor Carver had mildly but firmly overborne surly Captain Jones' objection to send boats ashore, three-fourths of a mile distant, for this purpose.

John Alden, a cooper by trade, was delegated to look after tubs and bring those great brass kettles, some of which have been handed down as heirlooms. The washing proceeded; I would like to tell you more of this interesting event, as it was told to me, but, as the newspapers say "time and space forbid" I will now introduce to you the fair Priscilla—she had promised to bring "noon meat," as our Pilgrim fathers called the mid-day meal, and here she is, in the third boat superintending the unloading of hampers containing her famous onion soup, and other substantials: The beach was so shallow that the boat could not quite reach the shore, and here was John Alden, who had only eyes for Priscilla, with his strong arms ready to carry her on shore, but she was in one of her freaks, and ordered him to load himself with other burdens, and her brother Joseph would carry her; he was a slender, sickly lad, and not being strong enough, would have dropped her had not John Alden seized her in his strong arms, and boldly carried her safe on shore.

But I must not linger over this interesting scene, and will proceed now to introduce another historic personage, the "redoubtable Captain," of whom I have before spoken, Myles Standish, who also came over in the Mayflower; he came, not from any religious zeal, or necessity to seek a fortune, but from knightly fervor he forsook home and heritage, glory and ambition, to accompany this helpless band of exiles, to fight their battles, to protect them from the foes of the unknown wilderness, as far as was in his power; to be the great heart of their pilgrimage to the city they sought.

"Gideon," as he named his good broad sword, his Damascus blade you have heard of so oft, was ever used in their behalf, and but for his courage and skill and strong right arm, no doubt every member of that little colony would have perished before spring by Indian treachery.

I would like to give you here a brief history of this same Damascus blade. Myles Standish had rendered some service to an old armorer in Ghent, and his daughter, who, in excess of gratitude, had given him this priceless relic, which, under no other circumstances could he have been prevailed upon to part with, and with the gift he related a portion of its history.

When the armorer was a young man he went to fight the Turks, was taken prisoner, and at length was released by a young woman who saw, pitied, and loved him. She stole this rare treasure from her father, gave it to him, with a purse of gold, kissed him and bade him flee to his own country. The pity of this story is that this young maiden's love was not returned by the man she had benefited at the risk of her life; he had a sweetheart in his own country, to whom he returned and never again heard of his benefactress. When she gave him the sword, she told him that it was stolen from the Persians hundreds of years before—was a true Damascus blade, forged from meteor iron, of a curious temper now forgotten: that there was a charm upon it that rendered him who carried it invincible. Captain Standish carried the sword to Pastor Robison, of Leyden, who was learned in Hebrew lore, and desired him to read him the mystic texts carven upon it. But he could make out only that there were two legends on it by two different hands, and (with a sigh) he feared that the effigies of the sun, moon and stars pointed to idolatrous emblems such as a Christian might not safely tamper with: Myles Standish, not being of the Separatists' church, but still of the Church of England, offered to have the holy rood inscribed upon it, but Parson Robison shook his head; that inscription of the cross would savor too much of the mother church from which he had separated.

Capt. Standish afterward carried it to an ancient and aged scholar versed in eastern lore who lived in Amsterdam. This wise man told the captain that there was that upon the blade which would protect him from every harm, if he could make it his own: he then drew some other signs on the blade, in wizard's ink, which Standish had cut in by another armorer, and there they may yet be seen, for this sword is still preserved in Plymouth hall, Plymouth, and some of you may have seen it.

The first dread winter of our Pilgrim forefathers wore away, half the little colony sickened and died. The wife of Myles Standish, his fair English Rose, was the first to be buried on Rose Hill. Among others, William Molines, wife and son Joseph also died and Priscilla was left alone; with his latest breath William Molines confided to Captain Standish the care of his beloved daughter. He thought not of Priscilla, for many long weary months, as a possible wife, but at length, in his loneliness and sorrow, his heart turned toward her, in her loneliness and sorrow, and it dawned upon his mind that his promise to the dying man to protect and befriend his daughter might have a greater significance than he had hitherto deemed and might be binding, as a man of honor. This brings us now to the "Courtship of Myles Standish," which will be the topic of another paper.

Adrian, Mich. M. R. W.

Do you know from what country all the asphalt of the world is drawn? From the island of Trinidad. It belongs to Great Britain and English is its court language, though most of its inhabitants are negroes who talk a jumble of French, Spanish and English. The great pitch lake, which is the wonder and attraction of the island, is situated on the southwest coast. It is owned by the British government and leased to a great American asphalt company which controls the trade in this country. The lake is about a mile in diameter, hard at the edges and softening towards the middle. Its surface is constantly changing, and little islands of sand, trees and shrubs will disappear in a single night, and fresh islands of soil be reared in other places. Hundreds of negroes toil the year round at the lake's edge, taking out cargo after cargo of the asphalt, which never seems to diminish. It is broken up with picks and crowbars, loaded on dump carts and carried down to the shore, where it is dumped. Then it is carried in wheelbarrows on board the lighters, which in turn carry it out to the ships waiting to bring it to this country, where it is made into smooth pavements over which many of you ride.—New York World.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Readers—Here are your questions, now pitch into them. Try hard and see who'll win. The next course will be stories of travel. You will surely like those, won't you?

How many of you have traveled this summer? A great many, I hope, for it is delightful. Don't you think so?

We have a delightful story this week about "Priscilla," from a kind friend in Adrian, Mich. I'm sure that you will all enjoy it very much.

From the Country.

My Friend, Peter Buzzer—I am a little girl 10 years old. I live on a farm. I have a lot of little chickens and we have a dog that catches my chickens. We have a big orchard. I live at Bailey Station. I like to gather eggs. I read all the stories that are printed in the Bee. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Connely, and I am in the Fourth Reader.

Yours truly,
PHEBE T.

Bailey, O.

PUZZLER.

Charade.

My first's the nickname of a girl.
My second's a useful article.
My third's a mouth, the sweetest one.
We don't doubt this a particle.
My fourth's a weapon, which when used,
the user's sometimes very sorry.
My fifth is what the poet sang he'd do
for Annie Laurie.
Entire, I am a club well known,
By one man's published book alone.

Beheadings.

1. Behead to listen and get part of the body.
2. Behead to take and get a bird.
3. Behead low and get possession.
4. Behead influence and get manner.
5. Behead a fruit and get a plant.
6. Behead an odor and get a coin.

Riddle.

At midnight on a stormy sea,
At midnight on a towering tree,
At midnight on a moolit lea—
Myself you'll hear and feel and see.

Double Acrostic.

1. An island. 2. A legendary hero. 3. Governed. 4. A German nickname. 5. A girl's name.

Primals and finals read downward, name two eastern countries.

Hidden Fruits.

1. I'll hire a mule Monday morning.
2. You wish to elope? A charming idea.
3. Tom, stop—Lu, make him quit!
4. Give the door a big rap, Emma.
5. For what are you buying grub? An anaconda?
6. Selfish? Such stuff—I gave you all I had.

Cross Word Enigma.

In Alabama not in Maine,
In Grenada not in Spain,
In Siberia not in Russia,
In Holland not in Russia,
In Belgium not in New York,
In Iverness not in Cork,
In New York not in Staten Island,
In Cumberland not in Tennessee,
In Labrador and not Paris,
Whole I am what guessers here
Enjoy throughout the whole long year.

Answers to puzzles in daily of August 20 and weekly of August 25th.

Qualities of Cities—1. Philadelphia. 2. Baltimore. 3. Peoria. 4. Toledo. 5. Sandusky. 6. Gallipolis.

Riddle—Pound.

Hidden Cities—1. London. 2. Cairo. 3. Thebes. 4. Paris. 5. Naples. 6. Dover.

Double Acrostic—Sorosis, New York.

S	OLOMO	N
O	LIV	E
R	ENE	W
O	BE	Y
S	OL	O
I	NFE	R
S	OC	K

Numerical Enigma—"Never Say Die."

DENT'S
Toothache Gum
STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY.
This is not a Chewing Gum.
(A SWELL AFFAIR.)
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CAMPAIGN BANDS
now organizing for the Fall Campaign should write us for our Illustrated Catalogue and Special Prices.
Our Drums are usually for sale by your local *Music Dealer. Do not accept any other make;* ours are known by *their tone* and by *our card* inside the drums.
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A CURIOUS CATECHISM.
An Extract from a Lecture by Dr. S. B. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.
Do you feel despondent, dull and dyspeptic? Then you have malaria. Does headache, dizziness and roaring in the head make you miserable? You surely have malaria. Is your tongue coated, taste bitter and stomach sour? Malaria is the cause, you may be certain. Do you shiver one moment, sweat the next, and burn up the next? That is the way malaria will serve you. Have you taken quinine till your head rings, swallowed arsenic till your nerves are unstrung, and destroyed your stomach with solutions of iron and strychnine, and your malaria no better? Do you want to get well, perfectly well, permanently well, free from malaria, drugs and doctors? I will tell you how you can do so, without fail.
Take two tablespoonfuls of Pe-ru-na before each meal, and a dose of Man-a-lin at bed-time, as directed on the label of the bottle, and you will soon feel better than ever before in your life, and no money could tempt you to go back to your old condition. Try it; there are no failures.
Send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company for a free copy of the Family Physician No. 2, a complete treatise on malarial diseases, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, nervous prostration, and other diseases of hot weather.

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The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.
Thirty to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomitting, Sealckness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever.
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DR. SNYDER,
THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST

Mrs. L. M. Campbell, Argyle, Wis., before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.
Testimonial of Editor Chas. F. Bone, Rice Lake Wis.
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	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight,	345 lbs....	279 pounds...	66 lbs
Chest,	55 1-2 in....	44 inches...	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in....	45 inches...	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in....	46 inches...	20 in

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bancroft Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 19TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1892,

for improving Bancroft street from the paving in Monroe street to the main line of the L. S. & M. S. Railway, Detroit Division, by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with either Medina stone, vitrified brick or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

20aug-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Engine Houses.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1892,

for the construction of a fire engine house on lots 3 and 4 of Monroe street Triangle Addition to the city of Toledo.

Also for the construction of a fire engine house on lot 12 and southwesterly 1-4 of lot 11, Earle's Second Addition to the city of Toledo.

Also for the construction of a fire engine house on the north 30 feet of lot 40, Oregon Village Addition to the city of Toledo.

Also for the construction of a fire engine house on lot 123 Stickney's Addition to the city of Toledo.

Each of the said engine houses to be constructed according to plans and specifications in the office of Bacon & Huber, Chamber of Commerce.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the City of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their propos

Farm and Garden

Good Form in Dairy Cows.

Fanciful ideas are not what breeders should be governed by in their choice of dairy cattle. As Squire well says in a recent article in a London live stock journal:

"The Jersey cow is simply a milking machine, returning a handsome profit for a generous and suitable diet, but force or improperly feed her, and she becomes worse than useless. By forcing she lays on fat, and by starvation or want of care she becomes a bag of bones. She is in no way or sense a butcher's beast, so that we have to regard her dairy qualities as our one aim and source of profit. If fruitful at the pail she will have all the merits of appearance that the breed possesses. She will have the fine skin, the fine horns, the swelling milk veins, the capacious udder that milks out to a vag, the large deep body to carry her food. She will not always be whole colored; in fact more often broken colored. She may not be built behind just as some faddists desire, yet you will find in the dairy Jerseys, such as the Americans delight in, (practical men these Yankees!) a mine of wealth coming to you. You will at least learn what richness and butter quality mean, and you will live on to wonder how it was possible that for ten long years color and beauty, both skin deep, should have been allowed to have their day to the partial detriment of the breed.

In conclusion I would suggest that no animals should be exhibited under two years of age. There are so few men who have made the udder at this age a pratical study, the awards are, at the least, most disappointing, for few of the juvenile prize winners are ever heard of again.

"I sincerely hope that the English Jersey Cattle society will draw up a code of points as near the American code as possible, for by following it carefully I feel confident Jerseys will improve and rise in public estimation." Is not this rare praise of American principles for an Englishman to originate?

Increasing Egg Production.

Although but little food should be given in summer, yet the hens can be fed with advantage if the feeding of fat substances or starchy foods is avoided. It requires careful judgment in feeding such foods as corn, wheat or oats in summer, as they contain too much starch, and may cause the hens to become too fat. If it is deemed necessary to give food to the hens, let it be pulverized bones or lean meat. The difficulty with lean meat is that of procuring it. There is, however, on the market, and for sale in nearly all towns, the ground meat of the rendering establishments. It is first cooked, subjected to superheated steam, and pressed until all the fat is removed. It contains a proportion of the bone, and also of the solid portions of the meat, but it also loses some of its nitrogen during the process to which it is subjected.

When feeding round meat, it will answer the purpose to fill an empty cigar box with it and place it where the hens can help themselves. This will be all the food they will require if they are on a range, and they will not eat too much of it if grass and other foods are plentiful, while the result in eggs will be satisfactory. Another method of promoting egg production is to give the hens a liberal allowance of linseed meal three times a week. A tablespoonful to each hen, mixed with bran, moistened, will prove valuable in regulating the bowels and in assisting the hens to provide egg material, but care must be used at all times not to make the hens fat. Correct feeding cannot be imparted to any one, as it is a matter of observation of the flock, each person regulating his method according to the circumstances.—Farm and Fireside.

What Is the Best Food for Cattle?

Experimental research has demonstrated that the familiar fact that certain cattle foods are more valuable, pound for pound, than others, depends upon three points: 1. The relative proportion of dry substance contained; 2. The digestibility of that dry substance; and 3, its constitution.

To illustrate, a pound of hay may contain about three times as large a proportion of dry substance as a pound of the grass from which the hay was made, says a report of the Ohio station, and if this dry substance has lost none of its digestibility in the conversion of the grass into hay the the latter will be worth three times as much per pound for feeding purposes as the former; but a pound of corn meal may contain the same proportion of dry substance as a pound of hay and yet be more valuable because its dry substance is more digestible, or contains a larger digestible proportion of valuable constituents than the hay.

German experiment stations have been studying this problem for years through experiments, in which certain animals are fed for a definite period on the food under investigation, both food and excrement being analyzed, and the proportion digested determined by difference. In this manner digestion coefficients have been determined, the digestion coefficient being the percentage of the food or of its various constituents which is digested.

In our country several stations have done some work in this direction, notably of Maine, located at Orono, W. H. Jordan, director, and a recent bulletin from that station gives the results of trials in 1891 with a variety of cattle foods, the trials being made with sheep. The following is a summary of the results:

1. The Hungarian grass, both when fed green and after drying, proved to be more digestible than the average of other grasses—notably more so than timothy.

2. The drying of the Hungarian grass into hay did not diminish its digestibility. This is in accordance with all former experience.

3. The corn plant as cut for the silo is one of the most digestible of fodder plants, rating in these experiments as compared with timothy as 100:120. Sixty per cent. of the dry organic matter of timothy was digested, while with the various corn fodders, the average was 72 per cent.

The experiments of this year disclose no especial differences in the digestibility of the southern, field and sweet corn fodders.

4. The digestion trials with roots show them to be the most digestible of any of the foods tested, the amount of waste material being very small, averaging not over eight per cent. of the whole.

5. The gluten meal, which is a waste product in the manufacture of glucose from corn, was digested to the extent of 89 per cent. of its dry organic matter, which does not differ at all from the figures given in the German tables for the entire grain. The treatment which the grain receives in converting the starch into glucose does not seem to affect the digestibility of the refuse.

6 The second trial of the digestibility of American wheat bran gives average figures almost similar to those obtained in the first trial, and shows this cattle food to be but slightly if any more digestible than good hay and much inferior in this respect to grains such as maize, oats, barley, etc.

Rye for Pasturage.

A crop of rye for late pasturage is almost a necessity on all farms where stock raising is made a specialty. Rye is a crop that provides green food long after pasture grass is gone, and it springs up so early in the spring that green food may be had from it before grass appears, after the winter is over. It is a crop that occupies the land at a time when it will be in the way of no other crop, and requires no cultivation or labor other than the preparation of the sod and seeding.

It also keeps the weeds down, and crowds the early ones out in the spring. Considering its small cost for seed and labor, and the many advantages which it holds out as a pasture crop, it is worthy a place on every farm. It may be plowed under in the spring in time to permit of a corn crop, or it may be retained for its grain and straw, and that, too, after the cattle have grazed upon it early in the spring, the straw of rye being superior to that of wheat for many purposes, while the grain always commands a ready sale.

Every farmer is aware of the fact that one of the critical periods with milch cows is when the pasturage fails, and grain must be substituted, along with hay or other dry food, for a change always causes a falling off in the flow of milk, unless great care is exercised to make the change from green food to dry food as gradual as possible. With a full supply of roots, or with the use of ensilage, the liability is lessened, but more labor is required with the cows than when they are on the pasture; hence if they can be kept on the pasture, or allowed green food in some form, the flow will be more easily maintained with less labor. For this purpose rye is the cheapest and best crop that can be grown, and it serves to begin with in the spring, when the change must be made back to green food, which also influences the flow of milk the same as when changing to dry food. In other words, it serves to shorten the time when the cows must be fed exclusively on hay and grain, and for that purpose it can not be surpassed. The land for rye should be prepared now, and plenty of manure will make the crop pay. If it is to be plowed under for corn it will serve as an excellent green manure, if lime is applied after the rye is turned under. It never fails on any kind of soil to provide green food, and even on light sandy soils it will thrive well where wheat or oats cannot be grown.

Sterilizing Milk.

The apparatus for properly sterilizing milk is thus described: It consists of two parts, a pail for the water and a receptacle for the bottles of milk. The pail is a simple tin pail with a cover; there is a groove extending around the pail to indicate the level to which it is to be filled with water, and supports inside for the receptacle for bottles of milk to rest on. The receptacle for the bottles of milk consists of a series of hollow zinc cylinders fastened together; this fits into the pail so that the tops of the cylinders are almost level with the top of the pail. I have experimented with other forms of receptacle, incuding an ordinary tin pail, but find this form the best. Either of two such receptacles may be furnished with the pail, one which will take ten six-ounce bottles, or one for seven eight-ounce bottles.

The apparatus is used in the following way: The pail is filled to the level of the groove with water, covered and put on the stove to boil, the receptacle for the bottles being left out. Now the bottles of milk are filled and stoppered with cotton, and dropped into their places in the cylinders. Sufficient water is now poured into each cylinder to surround the body of the bottle. This is very necessary for conduction of heat. When the water in the pail boils thoroughly it is taken from the stove and set on a mat or table or other non-conductor, the lid is removed and the receptacle containing the bottles of milk is set inside. The lid is now put on again and the whole is allowed to stand half an hour, after which the bottles of milk are put in a refrigerator.

The theory of this process is that as water boils at 212 degress a certain amount of milk surrounded by water at an ordinary temperature would, when placed together, raise the temperature of the whole mass to about 170 degrees. A little practice will enable one to regulate the size of the pail and the amount of water so that the proper temperature will be gained.

Flax Seed for Young Calves.

The use of ground flax seed and skim milk in feeding young calves commends itself to every one who understands the richness of flax seed meal and hydro carbons. It seems to supply just the constituents which are lost by skimming. In a series of recent experiments at the Iowa station, a bull and heifer calf of both Holstein and Shorthorn breeds were chosen, the two bulls being fed on whole milk, the two heifers on milk skimmed after being set 12 hours, with as much flax seed as they could digest without scouring. The following conclusions have been reached after three months' careful experimenting, the calves being weighed every 15 days.

1. That a ration of skim milk and ground flax seed compare favorably with a new milk ration for young calves. 2. The skim milk and flax seed meal fed calves were less interrupted in their growth by weaning than were the whole milk calves. 3. A saving value of butter fat alone of $1.11 per month on each calf was affected by substituting the ground flax seed. 4. The cost of producing a pound of gain, estimating new milk at 87 1-2 cents per hundred pounds, skim milk at 15 cents per hundred pounds, grain at 1 cent per pound, hay $5 per ton (the latter two being fed alike to both lots), and flax seed meal 3 1-2 cents per pound, was 7.6 cents per pound increase with the fresh milk ration, and only 5 cents with the skim milk ration. It seems, therefore, more economical to feed calves skim milk and flax seed than whole milk.

The Quack Was Subdued.

I had a field of three acres of a light sandy loam and, through negligence in cultivation and dry seasons, the soil became completely filled with quack, so completely that an attempt to grow a crop of oats and to seed with timothy and clover in the usual way was a failure. At first I thought perhaps the soil lacked vitality, and so gave it a good coat of stable manure. I tried again to raise a crop of oats and seed to grass, but only failed. Baffled, but still undaunted, I tried once more. The last of August I plowed deep and harrowed thoroughly and sowed a good half bushel of clover seed to the acre and rolled down with a heavy iron roller. The clover came up nicely in the fall and so did the quack, but the next spring the quack got discouraged and such a mess of clover one seldom sees. It was a complete victory, as the ground was so penetrated with roots and vegetable matter that there has been a succession of valuable crops ever since. Perhaps I could have planted a hoed crop and the sooner have subdued the quack, but those who cannot plant and properly care for the crop can learn something from my experience. The benefit to the soil from these clover roots is beyond limit.—W. E. Kay, Herkimer county, N. Y., in Farm and Home.

Falstaffian Philosophy.

Falstaff objected to eggs from a flock led by a male bird, and he was right. There must have been some knowledge in Shakespeare's day of the fact that when fowls are kept for eggs alone it is not only a waste of food and a torment to the hens, but a detriment to the fine quality of the eggs to let them run with what Mr. Bliss has well called "dead-head roosters." In modern times it has been shown that impregnated eggs will not keep nearly so well as those from maiden pullets. We have bought eggs for setting and dispensed with males for some years, and have saved by it more than the cost of the eggs we have bought in the large number of eggs laid by relieved flock.—Coleman's Rural World.

Notes from Exchanges.

Wheat germinates at a very low degree of temperature—as low as 40 degrees.

One bushel of hard wood ashes is worth 35 to 40 cents for manure.—Prof. French.

The United States imported over $2,000,000 worth of peas and beans in 1891, and nearly $3,000,000 worth of potatoes.

Air slaked lime and wood ashes mixed, sprinkled on the vines when the dew is on, is said to be a remedy for the striped tomato bug.

In breeding, each animal stands not as an isolated individual, but as the representative of a long line of ancestors, each exerting some influence in generation.

Grass is the most effectual means of restoring the natural vegetable surface, or humus, to hilly soils, and it has the merit of not being liable to being washed away as any loose litter may be.

Surplus water is always a damage and should be removed by drainage. It is better to remove this down through the soil than to drain it off over the soil. It makes farming easier and quicker, and makes less or no waste land.

A Minnesota farmer last season took drifted snow and put it in the ice house, packing each load and wetting it with water from the well, finishing up each night with all the snow the water would take. When full and frozen it was covered with sawdust, the same as ice.

Probably the easiest way to grow chrysanthemums is to plant them in the border. But if kept in pots, do not let them get pot-bound or suffer from want of water. Syringe the leaves, look out for insects, protect from high winds and nip into symmetrical shape.

Thin-shelled eggs are very troublesome and are caused by improper feeding. Too much rich food usually brings about this condition of things. Let the hens get plenty of grass, with only a little oats and wheat at night, and they will almost certainly improve in shell making.

The Connecticut board of agriculture in its last report says: "The most carefully prepared statistics show that the per cent. of cattle afflicted with tuberculosis, as determined by post mortem examination on animals slaughtered for food, or of those worthless animals sent to the offal yard, is very low."

Digging with a light-handled garden fork in sunshiny air is particularly strengthening to the muscles about the hips, while for that peculiar development of figure which women crave, the best possible prescription is a course of work out of doors which brings the muscles of the shoulders into play.

A French perfumer has been making tests of California roses, and discovered that they possess 20 per cent. more of the volatile oil than the French roses. This means the development of a new industry for California. The French perfume factories of the town of Grasse alone give employment to 5,000 persons. It is said that 50 cents per pound is paid for some flowers.

Keep more cows, patronize the creameries, and relieve the wife of all work in that line. Have fed cottonseed meal this summer and think it pays fully as well as for a winter feed. Don't be afraid to feed the cows and hogs, for then they will feed you.—E. H. Gerald.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhoea and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of brain, Self abuse, over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1. 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5, will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist and Sole Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR

MOSQUITO BITES AND SUNBURN.

BATHE WITH

POND'S EXTRACT

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th AVE., NEW YORK.

BEST ALL WOOL

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IN THE CITY FOR ONLY

TWO FIFTY $2.50 TWO FIFTY

J. Melvin & Co.'s, 225-227 Summit St.

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The Only Exclusive Carpet and Curtain House in Toledo

EVERYTHING NEW

New Carpets! New Curtains! New Draperies!

New Mattings, Linoleum, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Shades, Grill Work, &c.

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A. R. SISSON, MANAGER.

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Carpet Business!

With the Newest Patterns while we also

LEAD THE PROCESSION!

In Draperies, Art Squares and Rugs.

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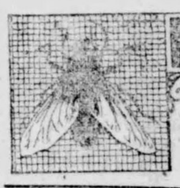
225 AND 227 SUMMIT STREET.

SEE THE BOYS SMILE

WHEN THEY SIZE UP THE NEW COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC.
YOU KNOW THEIR STANDARD.
HOW THEY GET THERE.
TO SEE IS TO BUY, SEE IT AT

EMIL GRAH'S



FLY SCREENS

Our improved Wire Screens are far superior to all others in make and durability, and WE GUARANTEE THE PRICE. Do not fail to call before purchasing; it will pay you. Estimates free.

TOLEDO WIRE & IRON WORKS, 506 Summit St., Phone 927.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH

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NEAR THE CORNER OF ADAMS.

Interest paid on Savings and Time Deposits. Money loaned on approved security. Drafts issued in all parts of Europe.

OLIVER S. BOND, President. JOHN E. BAILEY, Vice President.
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Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent. Sells Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit. Municipal Bonds bought and sold. Money Loaned on First Mortgage.

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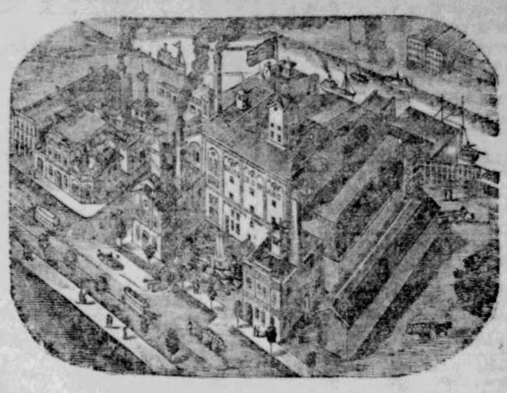
ESTABLISHED 1862. INCORPORATED 1873

THE GRASSER & BRAND BREWING COMPANY!



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BREWERS OF

SUPERIOR LAGER,
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HAVE WE

3,000,000 Lbs. of Binding Twine

Patent Silver, Sisal, Standard, Standard Mixed, Standard Manilla, Manilla and Pure Manilla.

We will be well supplied with twine during harvest and can fill orders promptly at bottom prices on the market. Write for prices.

The M. I. Wilcox Cordage and Supply Co.

WATER STREET.

"Alahuma Subahana Lin."

And with these words the grandeur and magnificence splendor of the Moorish kingdom was ended, but the beauty and elegance of

HILLEBRAND BROS'. FURNITURE

still remains.

636 St. ST. CLAIR ST. TOLEDO, O.

NATURAL WHITE OIL

Will positively grow hair on a bald head. It's nature's true hair grower, discovered 1375 feet under the earth's surface. The only Natural Oil in the world. No poisonous drugs, purely a mineral product. Grows mustache and whiskers. Cures Dandruff permanently, stops hair falling out. It is readily absorbed and its use will leave no greasy after-effect. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sold by all druggists. 50 cents per bottle, two bottles direct, express prepaid, on receipt of price. Put on the trade only by the

WHITE ROCK OIL CO., Toledo, O.

PILES

DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. Judge Coons, of Maysville, K. Y., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Sold by druggists sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00 per box.

For sale by W. K. West, Boody House drug store, Toledo, O.

LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR.

RED LABEL.

Is simply a PERFECT FOOD in GRIDDLE CAKES, Waffles, Muffins or Gems. It is one of the BEST SUMMER foods ever originated for CHILDREN and WOMEN, it is NOURISHING and SATISFYING and is the QUICKEST and most EASILY served breakfast that a TIRED or HURRIED woman can get. Make a batter with COLD SWEET MILK, have your griddles hot and breakfast is ready. Use no EGGS, SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or Sweetening of any kind. The MOST PERFECT food of this century for a DYSPEPTIC or DELICATE stomach. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR, RED LABEL, in TWO and FOUR POUND CARTONS.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,

HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR.

BLUE LABEL.

For the MOST DELICIOUS HOT BISCUIT at a MOMENTS NOTICE without the use of BAKING POWDER, SALT, SODA, YEAST, CREAM TARTAR, or sweeting of any kind, try LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR. For STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE, APPLE DUMPLING, or CHICKEN POT PIE DOUGH it is a revelation to expert cooks. No MEASURING, no GUESSING; the Flour is ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN in its work. For BAKED or STEAMED puddings, LAYER or SOLID Cake it is perfect, or for any baking that requires a RAISED or LIGHT dough it is the best Flour ever offered. If it has been your habit to make Biscuit with Baking Powder and Flour mixed, try Long's Biscuit Flour for Biscuit, the directions are very simple, make soft DOUGH with sweet milk rub in a little shortning, use no SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or sweetening of any kind. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR, BLUE LABEL, in two and four pound Cartons.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,

HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR.

ORANGE LABEL.

We MILL the BEST BROWN BREAD Flour in the world; it is the CLEANEST, PUREST and BEST product of the WHOLE WHEAT. We pack this Flour in FIVE POUND CARTONS LABELED and SEALED under a UNITED STATES TRADE MARK, and consumers who buy this SEALED PACKAGE will know they are getting LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR. It is not PREPARED or LEAVENED, it is for making a PLAIN BROWN LOAF raised with yeast sponge, or BOSTON BROWN BREAD raised with sour milk and soda. We have no ELABORATE SCIENTIFIC reason why you should use our flour. You have your own reasons for wanting BROWN BREAD. Our business is to furnish LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD Flour as an article of ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. WE DO THIS, and on our simple statement of the above facts ask for your patronage. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR, ORANGE LABEL, in FIVE POUND CARTONS.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,

HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LABORERS TO CLEAN brick. Apply to O'Toole & Carroll, corner Oak and Summit streets. 225

WANTED—MAN—RELIABLE AND OF business capacity, to take full charge and management of a branch connected with the business of a large western house; will pay all expenses and $120 per month salary, also per cent. on all business done; must have $1,800. Address "B," care A. E. Walesby, Louisville, Ky. 22aug6p

WANTED—BARBER AT 704 MONROE street. J. Shoemaker. 234

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MARRIED couple to go on a farm; good home for the right party. Call at 1013 Summit street. George Simmons. 230

WANTED—A BARBER AT 306 MONROE street, near Summit. 231

WANTED—AT HOTEL MADISON, A night clerk. 236

WANTED — A COMPETENT DRUG clerk; one who can speak German preferred. T. M. Stevic, West Toledo. 232

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN CAPACITY of news agent on R. R. trains. Apply to Union News Co., Pennsylvania Depot. 231

DRUGGIST CLERK WANTED—A PHARmacist or assistant; one who speaks German preferred; mention with application, time and places at the business and salary required; send recommendations, with full address. Address P. O. Box 436, Toledo, Ohio. 19aug6p

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX SLACK BARrel coopers, at Findlay, O.; steady work. Findlay Cooperage Works, opposite Bellair Glass House. 24aug4p

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND GENeral office assistant; state experience and salary expected. Address J. 58, Bee office. 25aug3

WANTED—CANDY MAKER; ONE THAT can make an A No. 1 pure sugar stick and hard mixed candy; give reference and where last employed; steady work and good wages. Address J. 11, Bee office. 235

WANTED—A GOOD BOY 16 TO 18 years o.d. O. Schroeter, 337 Summit st. 235

WANTED—A COMPETENT DININGroom boy or girl. Apply immediately at Oliver House. 24aug3

WANTED—A BOY OR GIRL TO WAIT on table for their board and room at Garver's Hotel and Restaurant, 216 Superior street. 237

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WHITE barber. Apply immediately at St. James Hotel shop. 237

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper. Address J. 17, care Bee. 25aug2

WANTED—BARBER—CALL 148 BRIDGE street, East Toledo. 237

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS. Call at shop with tools, corner Hicks and 22nd streets. John Cavanaugh, Builder. Phone 972. 23aug2

COOPERS WANTED—TO MAKE SUGAR, lime and cement barrels; no shaving up; price, 10 cts. for sugar barrels, 7 cts. for lime and cement. F. S. Wright, 374 27th street, Chicago. 23aug4

WANTED—FIRST CLASS VESTMAKER. P. Hassenzahl & Son, 324 Cherry street. 231

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of horses and lawn; must be industrious and sober. 2295 Ashland avenue, city. 234

WANTED—MAN FOR OIL WAGON. Inquire 823 Colfax street. 232

WANTED—THREE HOUSE PAINTERS. Apply 214 Erie. 230

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN to learn the drug business; must live on the East Side, and speak English and German. Wm. J. Groegen, Starr Ave. Drug Store. 230

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHALK engraver, who can make his own plates, may find steady employment by addressing X, care Bee office. 15aug-tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing; will pay $4 to the right party. 227 10th street, between Madison and Jefferson. 237

GIRL WANTED IN THE COUNTRY; best wages paid. Enquire 1608 Jefferson street.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO DINING ROOM work at St. James Hotel, corner Summit and Lagrange street. 20aug5

WANTED — DRESSMAKER, IMMEDIately, at 3141 Monroe street, opposite Wagon Works.

WANTED—AT HOTEL MADISON, A a second cook. 236

WANTED—TWO DINING ROOM GIRLS at Hotel Union. 25aug5

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in boarding house, at 221 South St. Clair street. 236

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE work; one experienced in entering and billing. Address in own handwriting, stating wages expected, Manufacturer, Bee office. 24aug3

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR cook and general housework; no washing. Mrs. H. C. Sprague, 734 Superior st. 236

WANTED—FIVE GOOD CARPET SEWers; none but experienced sewers need apply. Sterling & Co. 236

A GOOD GIRL WANTED FOR GENeral housework. Apply 308 Summit street. 24aug6

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; three in family. Apply to Mrs. E. J. Stock, 2050 Collingwood avenue. 24aug4

GIRL WANTED—GOOD WAGES; SMALL family. Enquire 334 14th street. 234

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; small family and good wages. Apply at 1315 Adams street. 232

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Mrs. F. L. Nichols, 2028 Summit avenue, corner of Galena. 235

WANTED — A HOUSEKEEPER; NO small children; only three in family. Call or address C. L. Beard, North Toledo, O., care Ann Arbor Railroad Crossing. 235

WANTED—COLORED GIRL OR MIDdle aged white woman for housework; no washing. Apply at 521 Ontario street. 230

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three; German girl preferred. 1516 Washington street. 230

WANTED—GOOD COOK AT MRS. L. W. Nettleton's, 2221 Jefferson street. 235

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family; good wages to the right party. Call immediately at 908 11th street, near Indiana avenue.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE charge of the housekeeping for 2 persons and care of 5 rooms; easy place. Call at 135 Huron street, Wednesday and Thursday, after 2 o'clock p. m. 235

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL. Inquire G. G. Hadley, corner Madison and 18th street. 235

WANTED—GIRL AT 806 JEFFERSON street. 229

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. 531 Locust street. 229

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY OR gentleman; salary $60 per month. Address E. H., or call at Central Hotel, Delta, Ohio. 416aug4p

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK OR good girl for general housework. Apply after 7 o'clock evenings, at 1409 Monroe street. 228

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL; NO WASHing or ironing. 227 10th street, between Madison and Jefferson. 228

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 117 18th street. 228

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO WASHING and ironing. 227 10th street, between Madison and Jefferson. 228

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day by a competent dressmaker. Address J. No. 7, Bee office. 22aug3

WANTED—POSITION IN A MEAT MARket by a young man, experienced and can furnish best of references. Address M., 1020 Summit street. 236

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE SITUAtion as coachman; has had experience. Address J. 10, care of Bee. 23aug6

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK OR general housework in private family, by a married lady. Address J. 15, Bee office. 237

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER or to do office work by young lady of experience. Address W. B., care Bee. 25aug3

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK IN grocery store by married man; sober, reliable and industrious; permanent place desired; no saloon attachment; good references. Address "Grocery," care Bee.

SITUATION WANTED AS NIGHT watchman, drive team or delivery wagon; understands firing and machinery repairing, by sober, strong, honest, married man; must have work of some kind; good reference to honesty and sobriety. Address J. 9, Bee office. 235

WANTED—POSITION IN ANY KIND OF store by a young man; had experience and can furnish best of reference. Address M., 1029 Summit street.

WANTED—A POSITION AS STENOGRApher by competent young lady; can give good references. Address J. 13, Bee office. 236

POSITION WANTED, AS STENOGRApher, by a lady of experience; operates callgraph and Remington machines; will furnish references. Address Stenographer, Lock Box 3, Ada, Ohio. 234

WANTED—TO ADDRESS LETTERS and circulars, or any kind of writing to do at home. Address J. S, Bee office. 234

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING TO TAKE home and washing to do. Address 518 Hamilton street. 234

WANTED—STEADY WORK BY A young married man, handy with tools or in packing room. Address P. O. M., 15 South Erie street, city. 225

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRApher, young man, good education, speaks English and German; experienced; operates caligraph; references. Address Box 509, Ada, O. 231

WANTED—SITUATION AS CASHIER, or to do office work, by an experienced young lady, with excellent references. Address J. 4, Bee office. 232

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by a middle-aged lady. Address Mrs. E. S., 914 Detroit avenue. 228

WANTED—SITUATION AS BARTENDER by a married man 32 years old; speaks German; has experience and best of reference. Address Lock Box 121, North Baltimore, Ohio. 230

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, SITUAtion; office work; three years experience; excellent references. Address Edith White, 629 St. Clair street. 229

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING; WILL GO out or take it home; dressmaking a specialty. Address Mrs. M., 914 Detroit avenue; no objection to the country. 228

A GOOD LAUNDRESS WANTS WORK to take home; prices reasonable. Address J. No. 2, Bee office. 15aug3

FOR SALE.

MUST BE SOLD—MARE, KIND AND gentle; weight about 950 pounds; a good harness and end spring piano box leather top buggy, at 1701 Broadway. 20aug6p

FOR SALE—AN INTELLIGENT HORSE, for surrey or phaeton; good driver; kind and gentle. Enquire Room 3, Produce Exchange. 25aug6

FOR SALE—A NEW SAFETY NO. 3, Cleveland, with pneumatic tires; the best wheel made; cost $150; used only few weeks; will sell for $115. Address J. 14, care Bee. 25aug2p

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET; GOOD trade established and good location; reason for selling ill health. Address J. 16, Bee office. 25aug6p

DOMESTIC BAKERY AND CONFECtionery for sale in Toledo; good location; first class cash trade; will sell reasonable on account of poor health. Apply at the bakery, 603 Bridge street, East Toledo. 25aug12

FOR SALE—LOT 60x165 ON SUMMIT street, near Buffalo. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. Enquire B. F. Wade, St. Clair street. 20july-tf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MY 8-ROOM, TWOstory frame residence on Oakwood avenue, near Collingwood and Monroe street; possession given immediately. Henry Nellis, at The Model Clothing House. 23aug6

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—WE ARE authorized to sell two lots on Niagara street, near Buckeye, cheap for cash, each 33x105. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co. 23aug12

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, 4 ACRES ON Broadway, near Wabash crossing; house and barn; nearly covered with grapes and other fruits. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 23aug6

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIdence on the corner of 22nd and Madison streets, lately the home of M. J. Enright. Enquire of Scribner & Hurd. 22aug-tf

FOR SALE—$20,000 STOCK OF THE Findlay Brewing Co. Enquire of M. M. Eppstein, 1014 Superior street. 19aug7

FOR SALE—DRUG AND GENERAL store doing good business; no competition; good chance for a druggist; would sell and retain drugs; cheap rent for store and dwelling; good reasons for selling. For particulars address Lock Box O, Oceola, Crawford county, Ohio. 17aug9p

FOR SALE—THE LOUVRE "MILLINery store in Toledo, stock, fixtures, etc." Good chance for a milliner; reason for selling, inability to properly manage from distance. Address The Louvre Co., Detroit, Mich. 12aug-tf

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood, at $25 per foot, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. Enquire B. F. Wade, St. Clair street. 20july-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6apr1y

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 11auglm-p

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually, with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 3auglm-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 10may-tf

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NICE FRONT PARLOR, suitable for two gentlemen, or housekeeping, at 930 Summit street. 22aug6p

FOR RENT—A NICE LIGHT ROOM, 50 x24; first class for light manufacturing. Works & Smith, 431 St. Clair street. 25aug3

FOR RENT—SIX ROOMS OVER 1538 Broadway, near South street; all in good order; $10 per month. Enquire at Chase, Isherwood Co., 16 to 20 Broadway. 25aug3p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF DEtroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUMPS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED and made good as new; also new pumps put in wells or cisterns, at lowest prices. Send postal to W. B. Parker, 609 Segur avenue, or phone 734. 25aug12p

THE AUBURNDALE REAL ESTATE office is now located opposite the postoffice, where I am better prepared than ever to show Auburndale property. John T. Kellogg, Auburndale, Ohio. 12aug1m-p

PLASTERERS, ATTENTION! — ALL members of Plasterers' Union, No. 7, are requested to meet at Mulcahey's hall Friday night to transact important business. Lucian O. Coleman, R. S. 25aug2p

JOHN F. KEMPF AND WILLIAM Dutsche have bought out the restaurant of Joseph Durpez at 326 Cherry street. They intend making it a first-class saloon and restaurant, and would be pleased to see their old friends and many new ones. 16aug12p

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17aug1y

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 2dec-tf

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. june-29-to-jan-15-'93

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS; salary or commission; steady work; prompt pay. Write Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 22july-to-Oct-10

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 28may13sats

$5 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME SELLing Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O. 11june12sats

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO call on retail trade only, introducing a specialty, a rouser for dull times. Liberal commissions and officlusive territory. Address Dept. Z—, R. S. Peale Co., Chicago, Ill. 22julyl4sa.s

AGENTS—OUR CLEVELAND BABY leads them all; entire satisfaction or money refunded; campaign novelties of all kinds; catalogue free; sample 15 cents. Godsy & Co., 34 Park Row, New York, largest and cheapest campaign novelty manufacturers in the world.

WANTED—ADVANCE AGENT FOR Opera Company. Call 324 Water street, Toledo, Ohio. 232

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 2029 HEWEY street, (4th from Woodruff ave.), six rooms, cellar, attic, yard, well, cistern; 15 minutes walk from postoffice; $13 per month. Enquire J. Cooper Price, 314 Michigan st. 24aug6p

FOR RENT—NICE NEW COTTAGE OF six rooms on Mark street, near Walnut street, September 4th. Enquire H. M. Peoples, W. & L. E. Ry. Depot. 25aug6p

DETECTED CULPRITS.

Archibald Bunby, M. A., principal of Redhurst, had very distinct views on the subject of French masters. "If I may speak," he would say solemnly, with a boy-reproving look in his eye, "from some 20 years' experience, I should say that the most perfect French master which can be procured from the scholastic agent in an Englishman who has spent the greater part of his life abroad. The ordinary Englishman has a bad accent." This generally impressed, as it was intended to impress, the parent who heard it. Mr. Bunby was peculiarly skillful in managing parents. "And have you succeeded in securing such a man?" the parent would ask.

"I have—with some difficulty I confess—but I have done it. Our French master here is Paul Vane, who spent 20 years of his life in Paris. He was a fair cricketer, an earnest Evangelical churchman, a non-smoker and a disciplinarian, and he speaks three languages to perfection. He has had, of course, brilliant offers from our great public schools, but I don't think he will leave me. He has been here for three years, and I may say that his value to me is incalculable."

Although Archibald Bunby stated that Vane's value was incalculable, it had been necessary for business purposes to fix it at something, and he had fixed it at 90 pounds a year, with board and residence. Vane had shrugged his shoulders and accepted the terms. When at the age of 22 he had found himself, somewhat unexpectedly, compelled to do something, at least temporarily, for a living, he had placed himself in the hands of some scholastic agents. They had sent him from time to time particulars of vacant posts, in blue ink on thin paper, and from a careful perusal of some 30 of these notices, Vane had come to the conclusion that an English teacher of French with no experience might have to wait some time before he got anything better than Mr. Bunby's offer. Mr Bunby among his sterling qualities—he was rather fond of talking about his sterling qualities—included the business-like habit of never paying more than was absolutely necessary for an article. His assistants were simply "articles" to him. He ordered them from scholastic agents just as he ordered his boots from the bootmaker; and in both cases, if the article did not fit or get worn out, he replaced it by another. He spoke much more highly of Paul Vane when he was talking to Vane himself did when he was talking to Vane himself; and the friends of Paul Vane's early youth would have been somewhat surprised if they had heard him described as an evangelical churchman and as a non-smoker. There were, however, virtues which Archibald Bunby had thrust upon him and compelled him to accept at the close of his very first interview with him. "I do not want," he had said, nervously stroking his unpleasant red beard, "to inquire what your religious views are. My own views happen to be strictly evangelical, and those are the views of my greater number of the parents of my boys. However, in this respect I have no right to limit you. I must simply insist on your attending service twice every Sunday at our little iron church." It may be remarked in passing, that tin churches, like tinned salmon, are not often as good as the other kind. "And lastly," Mr. Bunby said, "comes the most important point of all. While you are with me, Mr. Vane, you must be content to be a non-smoker. If my establishment were merely a preparatory school for the little boys I should say nothing about it; but I have an army class—young fellows on the verge of manhood—and with them example is everything. How can you tell them, that smoking is a filthy, dishonorable, and extravagant habit if they suspect you smoke?" Paul Vane put up with all this, but did not like it. Nor had he the same high opinion of Archibald Bunby that Bunby had of him. But the brilliant offers which he had supposed to have received from schools existed only in Bunby's imagination. Perhaps the real reason why Vane remained at Redhurst was because he had very fair prospects of soon relinquishing the profession altogether, and did not think it worth while to change for a short period. He was a good fellow on the whole, but it will be that he had his faults.—Cornhill Magazine.

It happened that one night Vane was holding forth on the subject of Bunby in the master's sitting room to his two colleagues, the classical and mathematical masters.

"The Plain Bun"—this was the name by which Archibald Bunby was generally styled—"is a fraud, the worst kind of a fraud—the kind that deceives itself. He has the same religious views, social views, scholastic views, as any parent with whom he happens to be talking, and he honestly believes that it is all coincidence. He puts three of us in a small sitting room that has no parts or magnitude, and tells me almost with tears in his eyes that there is no sacrifice which he wouldn't make to give each of us a study to himself. And he believes it. Further, he believes that he himself is competent to teach modern languages——"

"And mathematics," put in the mathematical master, snappishly.

"And classics," added the gray-headed, broken-down old classical master in a weary voice.

"Whereas," continued Vane, "he is not competent to do anything except to keep accounts, humbug parents and sell soup and vegetables. Look at the way parents are humbugged by those beautiful letters, 'M. A.' They may belong to a scholar or to a fraud. In this case they belong to a fraud, because I've taken the trouble to look Archibald Bunby up in the calender. He got his B. A. degree by taking the lowest possible botany special (why he doesn't even pretend to teach botany!) and the lowest possible general; and he got his M. A. degree, of course, simply by paying for it, and without being required to pass any further examination. I know plenty of boys of 15 who could do better—as far as examinations are concerned—than the Plain Bun ever did. We know this, but the poor humbugged parents don't know it—as a rule. That ignoramus bears the same title as a man who has taken high honors—yourself, for instance, Linton."

"Don't speak of it," said Linton, the old classical master, sadly. "I did well in my youth, but I've been a mistake ever since. I've taught boys ever since—couldn't afford to do anything else—and I hate them!"

"Yes, you have hard luck, but I would sooner be you than that arch-humbug Bunby. He makes us humbugs as well by his idiotic regulations. What is the use of trying to prevent us from smoking? You, Bradby, go over to Guilford almost every half, and what do you do when you get there?"

"I smoke," said the snappish red-headed little mathematician. "I smoke and I drink, and I play the marker at the Green Lion, as you know perfectly well. The Plain Bun says I go there to see relations, damn him!"

"And what do you do, Linton, about smoking?"

"You know I don't want to be dishonest, but it's the one consolation I've got, and I only do it once a week. I walk far away every Sunday afternoon over the common, and I smoke two pipes."

"And I," Vane went on, "am worse than either of you, for I smoke my pipe in the shrubbery every single night that I am here. We are three humbugs, manufactured by the arch-humbug——"

At this moment there was a knock at the door, and the school butler presented himself. "Mr. Bunby's compliments, and he would be glad to speak to Mr. Vane, if convenient to him, at once in his study."

"Down in a minute," said Vane. "I hope he won't want me for long," he added to the others when the butler had disappeared. "I must explain to him that he's keeping me from my pipe."

"Do," remarked Bradby, grimly. "He won't keep you after that."

Mr. Bunby's study was very different to the common sitting room of his assistant masters. It was much larger and loftier. It was not tastefully furnished, because Mr. Bunby did not happen to have any taste; there were several luxurious easy chairs and one or two elaborate and ingenious writing desks to aid Mr. Bunby in the paths of scholarship. When Vane entered the first thing he noticed was a sheet of crumpled white paper spread out in the center of the central table, under the glare of the gas, while in the very center of this sheet lay in all their naked hideousness two large cigars. They formed a kind of axis around which Mr. Bunby slowly revolved clutching occasionally at his red beard, as if in a spasm of indignation, or gazing at those two large cigars as if they had broken his heart.

"Vane!" he faltered—like most principals, he could make his voice falter to perfection, and at any moment—"look at them! look at them!"

"I see," said Vane, "cigars!" He might have added that, as far as one could judge from a casual glance, they were rather good cigars.

"On my soul, Vane," said Bunby, "I feel almost inclined to stop all half-holidays for ever and ever." Vane had a horrible impulse to say "Amen!" but he resisted it, and Bunby went on. "This afternoon I went out for a walk alone, and I suppose I had gone about three miles away from Redhurst when, coming suddenly around a corner I saw two of my army class, Stretton and Pilbury, sitting on a gate under my very nose—my very nose, if you please—smoking cigars." Mr. Bunby, who had paused in his course to say this, now began once more to revolve around the table in slow agony.

"Take a seat, Vane," he continued. "They threw their cigars away directly they saw me, but they were too late. I simply asked them quite calmly if they had any more and Stretton, your favorite Stretton, whom you're always praising, produced from his pocket the two which you see there. He'd obviously been intending to make a practice of it. I found out that they had paid no less than 1 shilling each for those cigars—a perfectly absurd price to pay for—at least I should think so, but, of course, I don't pretend to know anything about that. I told them to go straight back to Redhurst and that I would see them in my study when I returned."

"And what have you done?" asked Vane.

"Well, that was the difficulty. What was I to do? I couldn't let that kind of thing go on. It was absolutely necessary to make an example; and yet I couldn't afford to lose two pupils. Besides, Pilbury has three brothers, all of whom ought to come here. I know you like Stretton, and think Pilbury's going to the dogs; but I disagree with you; I think otherwise. So I told Stretton that for some time past I had not liked his tone at all, and that I should ask his father to remove him at the end of the week. I gave Pilbury a severe lecture and warned him against being led astray by other boys, and finally said that as I had nothing serious against him with the exception of this offense, I should pass it over. Now, I hope you think that I've done right, as I always try to do. I should like to hear your opinion."

Paul Vane was furious. Stretton was a high-spirited, plucky young fellow, after Vane's heart—thoughtless enough, but with nothing radically wrong in him, and willing to do anything—even to work hard—for a master who treated him fairly and sympathetically. Pilbury was two years older than Stretton, stupid and idle, and would never do any good.

"If you want to know my real opinion," said Vane, "I think that arrangement is most unjust. You ruin Stretton by taking away his character, and you let that thankless lout Pilbury go free. I don't think myself that you need expel either; but if you expel one you must expel both."

Mr. Bunby vehemently objected that Vane was talking nonsense. Two expulsions meant a very serious loss to him. He had no wish to ruin Stretton's career, but Stretton should have thought of that before he purchased those cigars. For some time Vane argued his point, but it was of no use. Mr. Bunby might want to hear an opinion, but that did not mean that he had the least intention of being influenced by it.

"It's not a bit of good for you to talk, Vane. I've told Stretton he's to go, and he will go; and that's my last word. I'd do a great deal to oblige you, but I can't let such offenses as this go unpunished. I don't think I need detain you. I'm only sorry that you can't look at it in the right spirit, the spirit in which I myself look at it."

Vane said nothing more just then; he hurried off to his bed room to get his pipe and pouch and then let himself out by the master's door into the garden. In the concealment of the shrubbery and over his first pipe he vowed that if Bunby kept Pilbury and expelled Stretton he would himself send in his resignation.

But in the meantime the hand of destiny was at work.

Archibald Bunby felt himself so shocked and distressed by all that had happened that he imagined that he owed it to himself to take a stimulant. He generally felt that he owed it to himself about this time of night and he always paid the debt. The stimulant was gin and water, and when a man drinks gin and water from preference you may conjecture something about his character. The first glass did him very little good, but the second enabled him to forget his present worries and lose himself in memories. He meditated over his old days at Cambridge. He had always been a very careful man even when he was at college, but it had not been necessary for him to be quite as good an example then as now. He had, in fact, occasionally indulged himself with a little cheap dissipation. Gin was one of the factors of the dissipations; he remembered with sorrow that twice in those unregenerate days he had made himself a little drunk with gin. He had been a smoker, too. He had smoked Manilla cheroots at 3 pence each, and how he had enjoyed them! And how hard he had found it at first to break himself of the habit of smoking! But he had done. "A will of iron," Mr. Bunby murmured to himself, "a will of iron." And with due consideration for the worry and annoyance that Stretton and Pilbury had caused him, he mixed himself a third glass of gin and water. As he sipped it things began to appear more roseate, and he grew still more proud of himself. He remembered how he had given away all his smoking materials except the little silver cigar cutter which he wore at the end of his watch chain. A girl whom he had met in the race week had given it to him together with her hand and heart. She had, however, married some one else. Still he felt a sentimental regard for the cigar cutter. It must have been years since he had used it. Would it work now? But why ask that question since there were no cigars on which to try it—except these two on the table. He had forgotten them, and now he picked one of them up—merely to try the cigar cutter. Why could not Stretton and Pilbury have shown a little of the firmness which always had characterized himself?

He took another sip of the gin and water.

It was not as if they had his temptations. The principal of a private school, harrassed and worried, might happen to try the solace of tobacco. Doctors would probably recommend it in such a case. It did not do to disregard what the doctors said. Cigars which cost a shilling each would be very good. If left about they might prove to be a temptation to the butler. He must put them away.

In the meantime he took a longer sip at the glass. Then he stared into the fireplace, and then he looked at the time. Everybody must have gone to bed. It was very hot in the house, and it would be delightfully cool in the shrubbery at the end of the garden.

Suddenly he sprang from his seat, gulped down the remainder of his gin and water, thrust the cigar which he had just nipped and a box of matches into his pocket, and rushed out into the garden. He tore down to the shrubbery as if there had been a train there which he was anxious to catch, and took up his position on a garden seat out of view of the house. Then slowly and deliberately he lit that cigar and smoked it. What bliss—what unholy bliss—it was!

His bliss would have been considerably less if he had known that about 10 yards away from him Paul Vane was watching him with a joy so deep and overpowering that it threatened every moment to break out into loud and intempestive laughter. Vane waited until Bunby had finished his cigar and gone back to the house; then, after a minute or two, he himself returned, letting himself in at the master's door by his latchkey. As he undressed that night he formed a very pretty and dramatic little plan, and chuckled over it. "No, you wicked old hypocrite," he said to himself, "I don't think you'll expel Stretton—I don't much think you'll expel anybody." It did not strike Vane that there had been anything deceitful in his own conduct—that is, anything for which he himself was responsible. His own conduct, it seemed to him, was the natural result of Bunby's absurb regulations. If he was a humbug, as he had called himself that evening, it was not he, but Bunby, that was responsible.

On the following morning at the commencement of work Archibald Bunby and Paul Vane sat facing one another at opposite ends of the large class room in which they both taught. Their respective classes were down at their seats preparing work. Paul Vane was writing in pencil a few sentences which he was intending to put up presently on the blackboard to be turned into idiomatic French. Mr. Bunby was running through an ode of Horace with the aid of a Globe translation which he kept carefully concealed. Throughout the room there prevailed that pin-dropping silence on which the principal of Redhurst prided himself.

Then Paul Vane pushed back his chair, making sufficient noise to attract Bunby's attention. He walked to the blackboard, and fixed it so that not only his own class but Mr. Bunby himself could see what was written on it. He paused a moment and then wrote up the sentence in round, eligible hand.

"1. Why do you not smoke? Because it is an expensive and very disgusting habit."

Mr. Bunby's lips parted slightly and he kept his eyes fixed on the blackboard. The next two sentences followed in quick succession.

"2. We ought always to set a good example to others."

"3. Where were you last night? I was in the shrubbery at the end of the garden. But why did you go there?"

This was altogether too much for Archibald Bunby. He did not know what might be coming next. He hurriedly pencilled a few words on a scrap of paper, folded it up, and sent it across by one of his own class to Paul Vane. Vane read it with inward glee, but with no outward sign of emotion. It ran as follows:

"You can tell Stretton that I have forgiven him at your intercession.—A. B."

Vane slipped the note into his pocket, and added the next sentence to the blackboard."

"4. I had gone to look for moths, which always fly by night."

Mr. Bunby gave a sigh of relief, and called up his own class to instruct their Horace.

When morning school was over Vane sent a boy to fetch Stretton to him in the class room, which was now available for a confidential interview, the boys being all outside in the playground.

"Stretton," said Vane—and the triumph which he felt made him unusually magisterial in his manner—"I was pained and surprised to hear from Mr. Bunby last night that he had found it necessary to expel you. Your work and behavior, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging them, had, however, up to this point, given me every satisfaction, and in consideration of that I asked Mr. Bunby, as a personal favor to myself to overlook your offense. You will be pleased to hear that he has done so."

"Thanks, awfully, sir," said Stretton. "I was fearfully cut up about it, but I thought you'd get me off, because——" He paused in some embarrassment.

"Why, my boy?" asked Vane kindly.

"Because, sir, you see I knew that you thought the same way as I did about smoking."

"How could you possibly know anything of the kind?"

"Well, I can hardly say."

"But I insist."

"Well, sir, after the Plain Bun—I mean, after Mr. Bunby had expelled me I didn't consider that I belonged to the school any more, or that I need trouble about the rules. And Pilbury hadn't given up his cigars when I gave up mine. So I got one of Pilbury's cigars last night and let myself out through Wilkins' bed room window. And I went down to the shrubbery to smoke it, and when I got there I saw—"

"Not another word," said Vane hurriedly, "not another word. I quite understand you. Of course I could explain everything to you, but I think it would be better simply to say nothing about it to anyone."

And Stretton thought so too.

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